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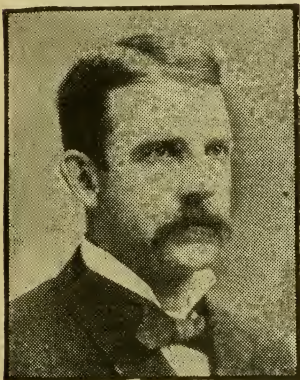
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Spalding's Athletic Library



A. G. SPALDING

Anticipating the present tendency of the American people toward a healthful method of living and enjoyment, Spalding's Athletic Library was established in 1892 for the purpose of encouraging athletics in every form, not only by publishing the official rules and records pertaining to the various pastimes, but also by instructing, until to-day Spalding's Athletic Library is unique in its own particular field and has been conceded the greatest educational series on athletic and physical training subjects that has ever been compiled.

The publication of a distinct series of books devoted to athletic sports and pastimes and designed to occupy the premier place in America in its class was an early idea of Mr. A. G. Spalding, who was one of the first in America to publish a handbook devoted to athletic sports, Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide being the initial

number, which was followed at intervals with other handbooks on the sports prominent in the '70s.

Spalding's Athletic Library has had the advice and counsel of Mr. A. G. Spalding in all of its undertakings, and particularly in all books devoted to the national game. This applies especially to Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide and Spalding's Official Base Ball Record, both of which receive the personal attention of Mr. A. G. Spalding, owing to his early connection with the game as the leading pitcher of the champion Boston and Chicago teams of 1872-76. His interest does not stop, however, with matters pertaining to base ball; there is not a sport that Mr. Spalding does not make it his business to become familiar with, and that the Library will always maintain its premier place, with Mr. Spalding's able counsel at hand, goes without saying.

The entire series since the issue of the first number has been under the direct personal supervision of Mr. James E. Sullivan, President of the American Sports Publishing Company, and the total series of consecutive numbers reach an aggregate of considerably over three hundred, included in which are many "annuals," that really constitute the history of their particular sport in America year by year, back copies of which are even now eagerly sought for, constituting as they do the really first authentic records of events and official rules that have ever been consecutively compiled.

When Spalding's Athletic Library was founded, seventeen years ago, track and field athletics were practically unknown outside the larger colleges and a few athletic clubs in the leading cities, which gave occasional meets, when an entry list of 250 competitors was a subject of comment; golf was known only by a comparatively few persons; lawn tennis had some vogue and base ball was practically the only established field

EDITORS OF SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY

sport, and that in a professional way; basket ball had just been invented; athletics for the schoolboy—and schoolgirl—were almost unknown, and an advocate of class contests in athletics in the schools could not get a hearing. To-day we find the greatest body of athletes in the world is the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, which has had an entry list at its annual games of over two thousand, and in whose "elementary series" in base ball last year 106 schools competed for the trophy emblematic of the championship.

While Spalding's Athletic Library cannot claim that the rapid growth of athletics in this country is due to it solely, the fact cannot be denied that the books have had a great deal to do with its encouragement, by printing the official rules and instructions for playing the various games at a nominal price, within the reach of everyone, with the sole object that its series might be complete and the one place where a person could look with absolute certainty for the particular book in which he might be interested.

In selecting the editors and writers for the various books, the leading authority in his particular line has been obtained, with the result that no collection of books on athletic subjects can compare with Spalding's Athletic Library for the prominence of the various authors and their ability to present their subjects in a thorough and practical manner.

A short sketch of a few of those who have edited some of the leading numbers of Spalding's Athletic Library is given herewith:



JAMES E. SULLIVAN

President American Sports Publishing Company; entered the publishing house of Frank Leslie in 1878, and has been connected continuously with the publishing business since then and also as athletic editor of various New York papers; was a competing athlete; one of the organizers of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States; has been actively on its board of governors since its organization until the present time, and President for two successive terms; has attended every championship meeting in America since 1879 and has officiated in some capacity in connection with American amateur championships track and field games for nearly twenty-five years; assistant American director Olympic Games, Paris, 1900; director Pan-American Exposition athletic department, 1901; chief department physical culture Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at Athens, 1906; honorary director of Athletics at Jamestown Exposition, 1907; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at London, 1908; member of the Pastime A. C., New York; honorary member Missouri A. C., St. Louis; honorary member Olympic A. C., San Francisco; ex-president Pastime A. C., New Jersey A. C., Knickerbocker A. C.; president Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. for fifteen years; president Outdoor Recreation League; with Dr. Luther H. Gulick organized the Public Schools Athletic League of New York, and is now chairman of its games committee and member executive committee; was a pioneer in playground work and one of the organizers of the Outdoor Recreation League of New York; appointed by President Roosevelt as special commissioner to the Olympic Games at Athens, 1906, and decorated by King George I. of the Hellenes (Greece) for his services in connection with the Olympic Games; appointed special commissioner by President Roosevelt to the Olympic Games at London, 1908; appointed by Mayor McClellan, 1908, as member of the Board of Education of Greater New York.

WALTER CAMP



For quarter of a century Mr. Walter Camp of Yale has occupied a leading position in college athletics. It is immaterial what organization is suggested for college athletics, or for the betterment of conditions, insofar as college athletics is concerned, Mr. Camp has always played an important part in its conferences, and the great interest in and high plane of college sport to-day, are undoubtedly due more to Mr. Camp than to any other individual. Mr. Camp has probably written more on college athletics than any other writer and the leading papers and magazines of America are always anxious to secure his expert opinion on foot ball, track and field athletics, base ball and rowing. Mr. Camp has grown up with Yale athletics and is a part of Yale's remarkable athletic system. While he has been designated as the "Father of Foot Ball," it is a well known fact that during his college career Mr. Camp was regarded as one of the best players that ever represented Yale on the base ball field, so when we hear of Walter Camp as a foot ball expert we must also remember his remarkable knowledge of the game of base ball, of which he is a great admirer. Mr. Camp has edited Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide since it was first published, and also the Spalding Athletic Library book on How to Play Foot Ball. There is certainly no man in American college life better qualified to write for Spalding's Athletic Library than Mr. Camp.

DR. LUTHER HALSEY GULICK



The leading exponent of physical training in America; one who has worked hard to impress the value of physical training in the schools; when physical training was combined with education at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 Dr. Gulick played an important part in that congress; he received several awards for his good work and had many honors conferred upon him; he is the author of a great many books on the subject; it was Dr. Gulick, who, acting on the suggestion of James E. Sullivan, organized the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, and was its first Secretary; Dr. Gulick was also for several years Director of Physical Training in the public schools of Greater New York, resigning the position to assume the Presidency of the Playground Association of America. Dr. Gulick is an authority on all subjects pertaining to physical training and the study of the child.

JOHN B. FOSTER



Successor to the late Henry Chadwick ("Father of Base Ball") as editor of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide; sporting editor of the New York Evening Telegram; has been in the newspaper business for many years and is recognized throughout America as a leading writer on the national game; a staunch supporter of organized base ball, his pen has always been used for the betterment of the game.

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TIM MURNANE

Base Ball editor of the Boston Globe and President of the New England League of Base Ball Clubs; one of the best known base ball men of the country; known from coast to coast; is a keen follower of the game and prominent in all its councils; nearly half a century ago was one of America's foremost players; knows the game thoroughly and writes from the point of view both of player and an official.



HARRY PHILIP BURCHELL

Sporting editor of the New York Times; graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; editor of Spalding's Official Lawn Tennis Annual; is an authority on the game; follows the movements of the players minutely and understands not only tennis but all other subjects that can be classed as athletics; no one is better qualified to edit this book than Mr. Burchell.



GEORGE T. HEPBRON

Former Young Men's Christian Association director; for many years an official of the Athletic League of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America; was connected with Dr. Luther H. Gulick in Young Men's Christian Association work for over twelve years; became identified with basket ball when it was in its infancy and has followed it since, being recognized as the leading exponent of the official rules; succeeded Dr. Gulick as editor of the Official Basket Ball Guide and also editor of the Spalding Athletic Library book on How to Play Basket Ball.



JAMES S. MITCHEL

Former champion weight thrower; holder of numerous records, and is the winner of more championships than any other individual in the history of sport; Mr. Mitchel is a close student of athletics and well qualified to write upon any topic connected with athletic sport; has been for years on the staff of the New York Sun.

MICHAEL C MURPHY



The world's most famous athletic trainer; the champion athletes that he has developed for track and field sports, foot ball and base ball fields, would run into thousands; he became famous when at Yale University and has been particularly successful in developing what might be termed championship teams; his rare good judgment has placed him in an enviable position in the athletic world; now with the University of Pennsylvania; during his career has trained only at two colleges and one athletic club, Yale and the

University of Pennsylvania and Detroit Athletic Club; his most recent triumph was that of training the famous American team of athletes that swept the field at the Olympic Games of 1908 at London.

DR. C. WARD CRAMPTON



Succeeded Dr. Gulick as director of physical training in the schools of Greater New York; as secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League is at the head of the most remarkable organization of its kind in the world; is a practical athlete and gymnast himself, and has been for years connected with the physical training system in the schools of Greater New York, having had charge of the High School of Commerce.

DR. GEORGE J. FISHER



Has been connected with Y. M. C. A. work for many years as physical director at Cincinnati and Brooklyn, where he made such a high reputation as organizer that he was chosen to succeed Dr. Luther H. Gulick as Secretary of the Athletic League of Y. M. C. A.'s of North America, when the latter resigned to take charge of the physical training in the Public Schools of Greater New York,

DR. GEORGE ORTON



On athletics, college athletics, particularly track and field, foot ball, soccer foot ball, and training of the youth, it would be hard to find one better qualified than Dr. Orton; has had the necessary athletic experience and the ability to impart that experience intelligently to the youth of the land; for years was the American, British and Canadian champion runner.

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FREDERICK R. TOOMBS

A well known authority on skating, rowing, boxing, racquets, and other athletic sports; was sporting editor of American Press Association, New York; dramatic editor; is a lawyer and has served several terms as a member of Assembly of the Legislature of the State of New York; has written several novels and historical works.



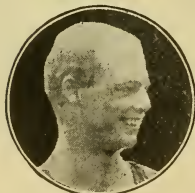
R. L. WELCH

A resident of Chicago; the popularity of indoor base ball is chiefly due to his efforts; a player himself of no mean ability; a first-class organizer; he has followed the game of indoor base ball from its inception.



DR. HENRY S. ANDERSON

Has been connected with Yale University for years and is a recognized authority on gymnastics; is admitted to be one of the leading authorities in America on gymnastic subjects; is the author of many books on physical training.



CHARLES M. DANIELS

Just the man to write an authoritative book on swimming; the fastest swimmer the world has ever known; member New York Athletic Club swimming team and an Olympic champion at Athens in 1906 and London, 1908. In his book on Swimming, Champion Daniels describes just the methods one must use to become an expert swimmer.



GUSTAVE BOJUS

Mr. Bojus is most thoroughly qualified to write intelligently on all subjects pertaining to gymnastics and athletics; in his day one of America's most famous amateur athletes; has competed successfully in gymnastics and many other sports for the New York Turn Verein; for twenty years he has been prominent in teaching gymnastics and athletics; was responsible for the famous gymnastic championship teams of Columbia University; now with the Jersey City high schools.



CHARLES JACOBUS

Admitted to be the "Father of Roque;" one of America's most expert players, winning the Olympic Championship at St. Louis in 1904; an ardent supporter of the game and follows it minutely, and much of the success of roque is due to his untiring efforts; certainly there is no one better qualified to write on this subject than Mr. Jacobus.



DR. E. B. WARMAN

Well known as a physical training expert; was probably one of the first to enter the field and is the author of many books on the subject; lectures extensively each year all over the country.



W. J. CROMIE

Now with the University of Pennsylvania; was formerly a Y. M. C. A. physical director; a keen student of all gymnastic matters; the author of many books on subjects pertaining to physical training.



G. M. MARTIN

By profession a physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association; a close student of all things gymnastic, and games for the classes in the gymnasium or clubs.



PROF. SENAC

A leader in the fencing world; has maintained a fencing school in New York for years and developed a great many champions; understands the science of fencing thoroughly and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

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Chicago

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OFFICIAL HANDBOOK
OF THE
National Amateur
Playground Ball Association
of the United States

O. C. REICHOW

Chicago Daily News

Associate Editor



Published by
AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING COMPANY
21 Warren Street, New York

G. V. 841
A. H. 25

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AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING COMPANY
NEW YORK

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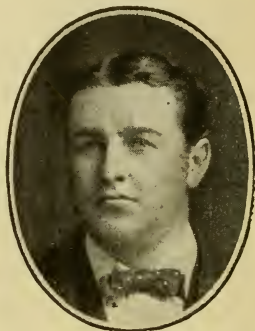
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INTRODUCTION

BY OSCAR REICHOW, Chicago.

Since the birth of Playground Ball in 1908, by the National Amateur Playground Ball Association, the prospects of the game, which were so bright then, have shown remarkable improvement throughout the east, south and west. Reports of the statistics from the different sections of the country to Robert L. Welch, of A. G. Spalding & Bros., secretary of the National Playground Ball Association, show an enormous increase in leagues and individual teams. The increase in 1908 was regarded as remarkable, considering the newness of the game, but the climb of the sport in 1909 was more so, from the fact that organizations with numerous clubs became members of the national body. In the south and east the reports have it that playground ball was adopted by all leading educational, Y. M. C. A.'s and athletic clubs which have the facilities for the pastime. The greatest development of playground ball since its birth, was noticeable in the south and east, because of the better facilities, but the towns in the west and middle west did their share to promote the game to extremes.

Playground Ball, in the first year of its existence, was given a trial by various educational and other organizations throughout the country. The result of the trials was more than gratifying, as all of the associations, and individual bodies realized its possibilities and put it on their roster of athletics. Giving the game a trial revealed to the instructors and directors of the gymnasiums, what a great asset the game would prove toward encouraging its members to indulge in outdoor exercise, and also its importance in developing the young, aspiring athletes in the national game of base ball. Besides this, it has been found to be a game which can be played in almost any size lot, and afford the participants just as much pleasure as if they were engaging in the national pastime. Schools have taken to it zealously, as



1, C. S. Peters, Chicago, First Vice-President; 2, Theodore A. Gross, Chicago, Second Vice-President; 3, Lee F. Hanmer, New York, Field Secretary; 4, Prof. Clark W. Hetherington, Columbia, Mo., Member Advisory Board.

it can be played in the yards without any danger to the public. Many instances of leagues of six and more teams being formed in one school, have been reported to Secretary R. L. Welch of the National Association.

The game showed wonderful advancement in Chicago in 1909, although many new leagues were not organized. Only one addition of organizations was made, that being the West Park-North Park Playground Systems, which combined in one league. The West Park-North Park Systems, organizing as one body was due to the fact that each had only two teams to enroll. In this combination there were sixteen teams in four separate divisions, which were the 95, 115 and 135 pound, and unlimited classes. In each of these sections, four teams competed and decided the championships under the elimination process at the close of the season. The South Park System, one of the first to adopt the game under the orders* of Superintendent of Athletics E. B. De Groot, displayed an increase in teams, eight new ones being added. While no additions were made in the Harvesting Company League, the directors of the athletic division felt that the players had developed to such an extent, that a smaller league with closer competition would be productive of better results. In the Municipal Playground System, Superintendent Theo. Gross added one team, making nine in all. He subdivided these into three sections, north, south and west. When the champions had been decided of each division, he brought them together in a final series for the title of his organization.

Playground Ball is not only being accepted as an interesting and healthful exercise by the athletic clubs, but also by the public in general throughout the country. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn and other towns in the east boast of the climb the pastime has made in its playgrounds and other athletic organizations. These towns and Chicago also are aware of the fact that it is being played by boys, young men and men throughout the city. They do not get out in a lot a block square and play the game. Why? Because they have not got these places. If they had they undoubtedly would be playing the regular national game. But these large playing spaces are



1, J. Fleming; 2, C. V. Dennis; 3, R. Varner; 4, W. S. Kaufman; 5, C. K. Taylor, President. Gibson, Photo.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, IOLA, KANSAS, PLAYGROUND LEAGUE.



Y. M. C. A. TEAM, IOLA, KANSAS, PLAYGROUND LEAGUE,

not available throughout the city. They are few. Therefore the men eager to obtain exercise and recreation after working all day seek some space just sufficient to permit them to romp around in. They could not use the hard base ball on account of the dangerousness of it. Therefore they have to revert to playground ball which affords them just as much pleasure and exercise as the league sport. The rules of playground ball are very much like the regular outdoor laws so it is evident that the player must bat, run bases, throw and catch just the same, and thereby derives as much enjoyment and exercise out of playground ball as he does out of the national pastime.

At the last meeting of the National Playground Ball Association Mr. R. L. Welch of A. G. Spalding & Bros., who is secretary and treasurer, received many communications from various parts of the country, telling him of the wonderful increase in the sport. He was informed that the sport was being played all over the towns by players of all ages and in some instances by girls. The same conditions exist in Chicago. A survey of the city had been made several times last season by one of the members of the association and he was more than astonished by the numerous games he had seen alongside of the elevated structures and in other vacant lots, where the participants barely had room enough in which to compete. In addition to this men past forty years of age were playing with their sons and other boys. All these things convinced the promoters that playground ball was a coming sport and they never ceased in their efforts to boom it. Judging from the progress it made within the last year it certainly bids fair of taking a place alongside of tennis and the regular national game.

Besides it being a sport that can be played in small lots it is one that has a great propensity to teach the younger male how to play base ball. It really is an instructor. For instance, you take a boy of perhaps eight or ten years old eager to catch and throw a ball around. He is at sea when it comes to catching a hard league ball. It usually strikes him on the end of the fingers and hurts. After several attempts he cries he has enough. These things are avoided in playground ball, as the sphere used



Gibson, Photo.

UNITED KANSAS PORTLAND CEMENT CO. TEAM, IOLA, KANSAS,
PLAYGROUND LEAGUE.



CHRISTIAN CHURCH TEAM, IOLA, KANSAS, PLAYGROUND LEAGUE.

is nearly as large as the indoor ball and soft. Besides it is much easier to catch. After the youngster catches the ball several times without a fumble he feels elated and then wants to try it all the time. Naturally from constant practice he becomes proficient in the art of throwing and catching and jumps into using the hard league ball. With several years of experience at playground ball he is more capable of handling a regular outdoor ball than the ordinary youngster who is desirous of indulging in the sport.

In addition to teaching the younger boys how to catch and throw, it also affords them great opportunity to learn the art of batting, fielding and running bases, which are things that are exceptionally essential in the outdoor game. By constantly participating in the sport these parts of the game come to him instinctively. Then by the time he is ready to join some real base ball club, or compete with a high school team, he is really fit to get on the diamond, field his position and bat comparatively well against the rest of his team mates who probably have played a year longer. Besides being an instructor for the the national game Playground Ball has a tendency to brighten the boys and make them think quicker, which is a great exercise in itself.



1, Cristie; 2, Zierke; 3, McKugo; 4, Purper; 5, Quitman; 6, Schuman; 7, Hoffmeister; 8, Armel; 9, Duey.

TRAFFIC TEAM, INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER LEAGUE,
CHICAGO, ILL.



1, Mailander; 2, Johnson; 3, Plough; 4, Asche; 5, Richards; 6, Cotter; 7, Dunn; 8, Hindry; 9, Rausch.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT TEAM, INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER
LEAGUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOUTH PARK SYSTEM, CHICAGO, ILL.

That playground ball proved more than a success in 1908 in the South Park System, of which E. B. De Groot is director of athletics, was apparent in 1909 from the large increase of teams. Excepting Mark White Square, every park in the organization entered a club in the ninety-five pound championship series, while in the one hundred and fifteen pound games, three of the eleven grounds failed to muster up enough men for a nine. This great addition of teams clearly demonstrated the amount of interest that was taken in playground ball. The enthusiasm which did not reach its height until the latter part of the season of 1908, was intense throughout the summer of 1909. Players and patrons of the parks made it known early to the directors that their inclinations leaned toward playground ball. When balls and bats were persistently demanded by the visitors, it did not take the directors long to awake to the fact that playground ball was the outdoor sport they would have to give much time to, in addition to track athletics, which also was eminent. They did this, and as in the preceding season, had games on all the space available. The men, fathers of the boys who played there during the course of the day, also took an interest in the game, and in the evening engaged in the contests until they were unable to distinguish the ball in the darkness.

More enthusiasm was displayed at the parks which had no teams in one of the tournaments in 1908, than was observed in the others. There were eight parks which organized new nines in 1909. They were Palmer Park, Cornell Square, Armour Square, Ogden Park and Bessmer Park in the ninety-five pound class. In the one hundred and fifteen pound division there were Sherman Park, Cornell Square, Russell Square and Bessmer Park. Palmer Park did not enlist a club in that section last season. The announcement at these gymnasiums, that teams would be entered in the championship series aroused unusual enthusiasm. It resulted in an abundance of lads coming out



1, Malcolm; 2, Cotter; 3, Torsett; 4, Hazzard; 5, Nelson; 6, Hubbard; 7, Anstrand; 8, Nye; 9, Heinichen; 10, Youngquist; 11, Zierke.

ADVERTISING DIVISION TEAM, INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER LEAGUE, CHICAGO, ILL.



1, Utt; 2, Harms, Capt.; 3, Gour, Instructor; 4, Gorman; 5, Rolston; 6, Meehan; 7, Wilson; 8, Marley; 9, G. Brady; 10, Landes; 11, Lennon; 12, W. Brady.

McKINLEY PARK 95-LB. TEAM, SOUTH PARK SYSTEM, CHICAGO, ILL.

for daily practice to make the teams. The directors watched the work of the lads diligently, and before the season was three weeks old, formed teams in each division and exchanged games with the other grounds. Peregrinating from one park to another had a tendency to arouse interest and rivalry between the different clubs of the system. By exchanging games, and the instructors on hand to teach the lads the fine points of the game, great progress was shown by the participants as the season neared its close. At this period of the season, the directors found themselves in a peculiar predicament in selecting the players to represent the gymnasiums. Many of them had enough boys on hand for two or three teams. To overcome this difficulty, they held a series at their own parks and the players looming up the strongest in all departments of the game, were chosen as members of the championship clubs.

When these obstacles were sidetracked, a meeting was called of the gymnasium directors by H. G. Reynolds, who was appointed special director of the South Park System. His duty is to make all arrangements for tournaments within the organization. He called the instructors together to discuss the tourneys, and also to find out how many teams could be obtained. Directors from all the parks of the system responded, and at the meeting practically the same conditions were decided upon as existed in 1908. The only revision made in conducting the championship series was that the weights be changed. Instead of allowing lads to tip the beam at under one hundred pounds, it was specified that they come in at ninety-five pounds. In the other class the players were compelled to weight one hundred and fifteen pounds, instead of over one hundred pounds. When this was agreed upon, it was done on the supposition that the players weighed nearly the same in each class. This proved true, however, in both cases, as was shown when the lads weighed in for the games. All the boys in each class moved the scale indicator at about the same figure and the difference that was found in the weights was too little to record.

At the same meeting of directors it was decided upon to change the system of scoring the game. In the previous tour-



1, Nelson; 2, Spretzer; 3, Thoreson; 4, Von Lukowitz; 5, Corcoran; 6, Carlson;
7, Henry; 8, Smilowich; 9, Knutson; 10, Johnson, Capt.

SEWARD PARK 95-LB. TEAM, CHICAGO, ILL.



1, Thompson, Director; 2, Burkholtz; 3, Baude; 4, Carlson; 5, Jones; 6, Preton;
7, Bartman; 8, Adams; 9, Slipkowski; 10, Robinson; 11, Habie.

WEST PARK No. 1 JUNIOR TEAM, CHICAGO, ILL.

naments the contests were registered by the point method, one tally being marked down for every base a runner touched. This was done to avoid one-sided and tie games. When this came up for discussion, it was contended by those present, that the lads had improved so well in batting, base-running and pitching, that the point system was no longer necessary. Also that the boys ought to be taught the game more as the national pastime is played. All of these suggestions were approved by the directors and they concluded to score games by runs. But they made a stipulation that should the games be tied at the end of five innings, the following session should be decided by points, and the club accumulating the highest total be awarded the contest. It was thought that this switch from points to runs would lessen the tendency of the players to pilfer bases. It did not, however, as the lads stole at every opportunity, and seemed more anxious than ever before, to purloin the bases. This change also inspired the lads to play a faster game. They fielded the ball quicker and threw to the bases with more accuracy and speed in an effort to shut off runs. The directors declared the players showed great improvement in their work. A schedule of games to decide the championship was talked of at the meeting, but found to be impracticable with the time left in which to draw up and complete a schedule of ten or more games. Finally the elimination process of 1908 was adopted, it being thought a fair way of selecting the strongest team of each class. It was also regarded as the quickest way of conducting the series. The ninety-five pound games required only one day, and the one hundred and fifteen pound games, two. H. G. Reynolds, set the dates for the games, and took sole charge of both tournaments. He named August 28 for both series, and expected to complete them on that date. The start was made promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning, the ninety-five pound games being put on first. He was successful in pulling off the entire nine games of that division under the elimination process, and also succeeded in playing two of the one hundred and fifteen pound contests, before it became too dark. He still had three to conduct in that division, and they were finished September 4.



MARSHAL SWENIE TEAM
Champions Chicago Municipal Playgrounds.



ADAMS TEAM, MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

All the games were held on the grounds of Ogden Park. The enthusiasm displayed, until the final game was played on August 28, was astonishing. Reynolds began promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning, and did not stop for lunch or dinner, and umpired every game until he was compelled to call "time" on account of darkness. Ropes were strung around the diamond, and at no time, during any one of the eleven games contested that day, were there any empty spaces along the ropes. The rooting continued throughout the tournament as each park brought its followers, who yelled themselves hoarse while the games were in progress. The same conditions prevailed when the final rounds of the one hundred and fifteen pound games, were played on September 4. In 1908 only one day was consumed in deciding the series, as there were only four games in each class, while in 1909 there were sixteen in all, nine in the ninety-five pound class and seven in the one hundred and fifteen pound division.

Most of the games in the ninety-five pound championships were warmly contested, while in the one hundred and fifteen pound division, they were more one sided. McKinley Park, which finished last in both divisions in 1908, showed an immense improvement in 1909, won the ninety-five pound honors, and landed in fourth place in the one hundred and fifteen pound class. Davis Square, which took the under one hundred pound shield last year, was victorious in the one hundred and fifteen pound event, with three consecutive victories. Palmer Park, which won the over one hundred pound banner last Summer, was not enrolled in the heavier class, but was enlisted in the other, and lost out in the final game for the title to McKinley Park. The winners of the championships of each division were presented with a handsome shield, and the players on the clubs finishing first and second were given gold buttons, emblematic of the South Park System.

The players who won the shield and buttons were confined to what is termed the closed division, and is defined as follows: "It is intended that this division shall be represented only by those who have gained their athletic training in our park gymnasiums or playgrounds, or their equivalent. Boys and men who have



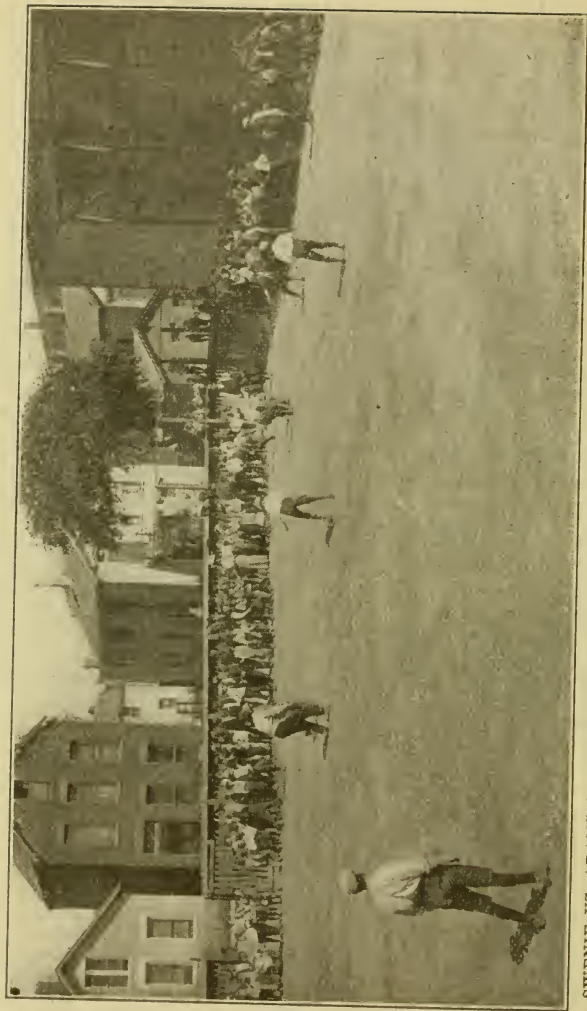
1—MOWER TEAM, Champions International Harvester League, Chicago. 2—AUTO-MOBILE TEAM, International Harvester League, Chicago. 3—PICKERS TEAM, International Harvester League, Chicago.

competed on teams or participated in the training advantages offered by the Y. M. C. A.'s, colleges and major athletic clubs, shall not be eligible to compete in this class. High school boys who have competed in open or interscholastic meets, also will be regarded as ineligible."

In the ninety-five pound championship games started at 10 o'clock August 28, Davis Square was eliminated from the running by losing the first game to Cornell Square, 10 to 7. Ogden Park met the same fate by losing to Armour Square, 17 to 1. McKinley Park won the first of its three games by beating Bessmer Park, 11 to 8, after a hard contest. Palmer Park followed with a victory over Sherman Park, 7 to 4, and Cornell won its second game from Russell Square, 14 to 3. Hamilton Park, which with Russell Square drew a bye, beat Armour in the sixth game by the score of 17 to 3. In the next battle, McKinley Park spoiled Cornell Square's chances of winning the shield, by defeating the latter club 10 to 8. Palmer Park qualified to play in the finals by trimming Hamilton 12 to 9. The ninth and championship game brought McKinley Park and Palmer Park together. After the keenest struggle of the tournament, McKinley Park came out on top by the close score of 4 to 3. The players who competed on the championship and Palmer Park teams were: McKinley Park—Harmes, G. Brady, Wilson, Marby, W. Brady, Ralston, Nattinger, Meehan, Leonard. Palmer Park—Wilson, Carlson, Swenson, Crawley, Viether, Kuster, Isherwood, F. Osborne, R. Osborne, Harley.

The standing of the ninety-five pound division:

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
McKinley Park	3	0	1.000
Palmer Park	2	1	.667
Cornell Square	2	1	.667
Hamilton Park	1	1	.500
Armour Square	1	1	.500
Davis Square	0	1	.000
Ogden Park	0	1	.000
Russell Square	0	1	.000
Sherman Park	0	1	.000
Bessmer Park	0	1	.000



SWENIE VS. ADAMS CHAMPIONSHIP GAME PLAYGROUND BALL, MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS LEAGUE,
SPECIAL PARK COMMISSION, CHICAGO.

Immediately after the ninety-five pound games were finished August 28, Umpire Reynolds called the one hundred and fifteen pound teams to the field, and Davis Square and Ogden Park drew to clash in the first battle. This was taken by the former club by the large score of 33 to 11. Cornell Square and Hamilton Park drew for the second game, which Cornell Square took by the score of 12 to 5. This battle ended that day's competition, as it was too dark to continue. Play was resumed on September 4. The tournament was shortened somewhat by the forfeiture of three games, and two only remained to be played. The teams which forfeited their contests were McKinley Park, Bessmer Park, and Russell Square. Davis Square engaged in the two remaining combats, and triumphed in both, thereby taking the championship of the division. It defeated Cornell Square, 26 to 16, and Sherman Park, 15 to 8. The players on the competing clubs were: Davis Square—S. Agnew, Hennessy, Spira, E. Agnew, W. Agnew, Connell, McAvoy, Chicke, Devans, Kulwinski. Cornell Square—Bauman, Kasper, Koch, Fikys, Bicek, Wallamy, Green, Matka, Wach. Hamilton Park—Burke, McGregor, Meagher, Wadley, Leavey, Katter, Martin, Normile, Weininger, Crane. Sherman Park—Callagher, Shaughenny, Hannon, Walsh, Luby, Frenske, Vonderheide, McInerny. Ogden Park—Egan, Conley, Scanlon, Lundgren, Hahn, Rudney, McKeown, Green, Bueche, Zwiker.

The standing of the one hundred and fifteen pound division:

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Davis Square	3	0	1.000
Sherman Park	2	1	.667
Cornell Square	1	1	.500
McKinley Park	1	1	.500
Ogden Park	0	1	.000
Russell Square	0	1	.000
Bessmer Park	0	1	.000
Hamilton Park	0	1	.000



SCENE IN MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUND, CHICAGO.

MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUND SYSTEM, CHICAGO, ILL.

Room for an additional playground ball team was made in the Municipal Playground System last year, as a result of the popularity the game commanded in the system in 1908. The annexing of this one club to the organization brought Superintendent Theodore A. Gross's total to nine. Owing to the lack of sufficient space in which to play the game, the remaining four parks of the thirteen were without teams, but Superintendent Gross is planning an enlargement of at least two of these grounds. This probably will be accomplished before the 1910 games begin. Should they be ready by that time, the playground ball league will be augmented by two additional nines which will bring the total up to eleven. There are possibilities of the entire four grounds being arranged so that all can have sufficient space in which to play the game, although Gross does not expect it to be done for at least another year.

Arranging these grounds so that playground ball can be played, is a result of the tremendous grip the sport has taken on the patrons of the parks. At the places of amusement where there is room for the game, Superintendent Gross has discovered that it is the predominating pastime. Therefore he is urging a change in the facilities of the other grounds, so that he can install the sport as soon as possible. He firmly believes that if he succeeds in his efforts and his plans materialize, the grounds will be visited by many more patrons desirous of indulging in light outdoor work. He declares that at the playgrounds at which the game is played, there are more than twice as many attendants, than there are at the ground where there is no space for a diamond. Gross added that the men, boys, and in many instances girls, take to it more than they do exercising on the horizontal bars, parallel bars, or on other apparatus. They seem to enjoy it more, apparently



1, Pellettiere; 2, Director Gutzmer; 3, Moyle; 4, Dire; 5, Blue; 6, J. Guida; 7, H. Jameson; 8, O'Malley; 9, C. Guida; 10, Gutzmer, Jr.; 11, F. Jameson.
MARSHALL SWENIE PLAYGROUND TEAM, CHAM-
PIONS MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS, CHICAGO.



McDONOGH NO. 30 TEAM, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

finding much pleasure in striving to display superiority in batting, pitching and base-running.

During the year of 1909 the athletic director of the Municipal Playground System devoted most of their time and energy to the game, as the boys of the parks demanded it. At two or three of the parks there were two diamonds in action nearly all day long during vacation time. When school started, the boys hurried to the grounds, and immediately started a "scrub-game," and continued it until the lights were out at twelve o'clock. Most of the diamonds were surrounded by lighting apparatus, so the participants did not encounter much difficulty in playing under the glare of the electric lights. The athletic directors declared that the progress the lads made in the game was amazing to observe. They said that many lads started the season knowing absolutely nothing about the game, and when the year closed showed wonderful improvements in playing and also in knowing the rules.

The new playground team added to the Municipal Playground League was McCormick Park. It was entered in the South Division with Holden and Twenty-second Street. Superintendent Theodore Gross subdivided his league into three separate divisions—South, North and West. There were three clubs in each section. In the South there were McCormick, Holden and Twenty-second Street; North—Wrightwood, Commercial, and Adams; West—McLaren, Sampson and Marshall Swenie. A schedule of games was drawn up for each section, and a championship club was decided in each. They started the season July 10, and prolonged competition every Wednesday and Saturday until August 14. These dates included a list of preliminary games in which each team played two games, engaging in one game at home and one away from home with each nine.

Before the preliminary schedule of games was started in each division, the athletic directors put in considerable time teaching the players the rules and regulations of playground ball. The purpose of this was to afford them the opportunities of making use of their knowledge in competition. Results of the early teaching was apparent before the season had started, as the lads



HEADERS TEAM, INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER LEAGUE, CHICAGO.



LAUREL SCHOOL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

in practice exhibited improved skill in nearly all the angles of the game. Later in the competition, they put their knowledge into use in the league games, and as a result the battles were closely contested. In order to assure interesting games and to give all the competitors an equal chance, an eligibility rule was established. Age made no difference, but the participants were required to be of a certain height. Any players going above five feet three inches were not permitted to become a member of any one of the nine clubs. The players also were required to be regular attendants in a grammar school. Superintendent Gross declared this rule proved the success of the league, as it did not give any one club a decided advantage over the others in size. In most instances the clubs varied very little in size, weight or age. All the preliminary schedules were completed without a hitch of any sort. On all occasions teams were on hand to compete and the directors had no difficulties in getting the games started. Edward Blohin of the Wrightwood Playground, and George W. McGurn of the Northwestern Elevated ground, officiated in the championship combats. The preliminary rounds were umpired by the athletic instructors.

In the North Division, the Adams team won with a clean slate of victories of four consecutive games. The Wrightwood and Commercial clubs also terminated their schedule and finished with one game won and three lost. Adams won all its contests by fairly large scores.

The standing in the North Division:

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Adams	4	0	1.000
Wrightwood,	1	3	.250
Commercial Club	1	3	.250

Marshall Sweeney duplicated the Adams team's achievement in the West Division, taking four games from McLaren and Sampson. The latter team had no success in its games, losing all four, while McLaren won its two from Sampson and lost two to the champions of the division.



CROSSMAN SCHOOL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.



1, Zarzycki; 2, J. Each; 3, A. Each; 4, Pawlak; 5, Clark; 6, Chemma; 7, Nicholson; 8, Wasbel; 9, Kraft; 10, VanElls; 11, Dourley.

RUSSELL SQUARE TEAM, SOUTH PARK SYSTEM, CHICAGO.

The standing in the West Division:

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Marshall Swenie	4	0	1.000
McLaren	2	2	.500
Sampson	0	4	.000

Closer competition resulted in the South Division, which championship was won by the Holden Club. The winners suffered one defeat at home, losing to the McCormick team early in the season. McCormick tied with Twenty-second Street with one game won and two lost. These two latter teams divided their games between them.

The standing in the South Division:

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Holden	3	1	.750
McCormick	1	2	.333
Twenty-second Street	1	2	.333

When the preliminaries were completed, a championship for the qualifiers of the preliminary schedule was arranged. The date set was August 17, and the winners of the three different sections clashed at the Commercial grounds for the highest honors of the league. It was decided under the elimination process, and Marshall Swenie won the shield by taking two games. It defeated Holden and Adams, winning both contests by overwhelming scores. Adams met the champions in the initial battle of the series and was eliminated from the running by receiving a sound drubbing. The final score was 25 to 6. Holden was equally as easy for the champions in the following contest, and met defeat to the tune of 27 to 4. Marshall Swenie used the same lineup for both games.

The standing of the Championship Tournament:

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Marshall Swenie	2	0	1.000
Holden	0	1	.000
Adams	0	1	.000



DAVIS SQUARE TEAM, CHAMPIONS SOUTH PARK PLAYGROUND BALL LEAGUE, CHICAGO.



McDONOGH NO. 7 TEAM, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WEST PARK AND NORTH PARK SYSTEMS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Playgrounds of the West Park and North Park Systems were the only new public places of exercises to follow in the footsteps of the other organizations, in adopting playground ball as one of their regular amusements for their patrons. Games were played at the different parks the year before, but sufficient enthusiasm was not aroused to promote league contests. With the opening of the parks in 1909, however, many teams were formed, and competition was demanded to a certain extent. Those who had time wanted a league and those who were unable to be present at any time protested. As a result no league was formed, but the directors used their utmost efforts and succeeded in organizing several teams at their grounds. These teams they classified, putting them in four individual sections. They had, a ninety-five pound, one hundred and fifteen pound, one hundred and thirty pound, and unlimited divisions. With many clubs registered in each division at the different parks, it was thought that leagues in each class would be feasible. The plan, however, was abandoned, as the players were unable to get out on the dates and the hour set for the games. Instead of having individual leagues for each of the four classes, the directors permitted the clubs to play when and where they pleased. After the nines had competed under the free-lance arrangements for three or four months, suggestions were made toward drawing up arrangements for the championship tournaments in each of the weights and unlimited class. Many plans of conducting the tourney were made, but finally the elimination process was selected to demonstrate the merits of the clubs and also to decide the championships.

The directors of the North Park and West Park Systems, at a conference concluded to combine in one league to settle the



WEBSTER SCHOOL TEAM, NEW ORLEANS, LA.



ALLEN SCHOOL TEAM, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

championships in the various divisions. This was done, and was necessary, owing to the small number of clubs in each organization. There were only two parks at each system which could produce teams, and it was deemed essential to join as one, in order to give the lads the kind of competition they desired. The consolidation of the two systems proved productive of the sort of spirit looked for. Immediately on the affiliation of the associations, intense rivalry was born. Preliminary games were hastily booked between the parks and with each battle the enthusiasm and rivalry increased. By the time the directors concluded that it was time for the championship games to be held, the interest reached its climax. July 30, was chosen for the final battle. It also was arranged that each park would be the recipient of a championship tournament. This was done to give the parents, friends and followers of the lads an opportunity of seeing one of the four teams in action. The fans displayed their appreciation of this and at all the games more than five hundred rooters of both teams were present at each of the parks. The one hundred and fifteen pound championship was allotted to Seward Park, while West Park No. 1 was given the ninety-five pound tournament. Because of the vastness in size of West Park No. 3, it was awarded the one hundred and thirty pound senior contests. Owing to the lack of space, Lake Shore Grounds was not presented with one of the series.

West Park No. 3 proved its superiority over its opponents in the hundred and fifteen pound, one hundred and thirty pound and unlimited classes, taking two games in each section without suffering a defeat. The ninety-five pound championship was won by Seward Park, which also won two games straight. Lake Shore was lamentably weak and finished in last place in all of the divisions. It made a strong effort to win the ninety-five pound title, but failed by four runs in beating West Park No. 3. This tourney was handled by O. C. Thompson of West Park No. 1 where the games were held. He ran them off without a hitch of any nature. In the opening game West Park No. 1 defeated West Park No. 3, 13 to 4. Seward Park followed this with a decisive victory over Lake Shore, winning by the score of 8 to 0.



THOMAS SEMMES SCHOOL TEAM, NEW ORLEANS, LA.



WASHINGTON SCHOOL TEAM, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The winners of this latter game did not leave the diamond, but remained and engaged in a contest with West Park No. 1, which it defeated by the score of 10 to 3, thereby winning the championship of the division. West Park No. 3 won from Lake Shore in the final game, 12 to 8.

The standing of the ninety-five pound division:

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Seward Park	2	0	1.000
West Park No. 1	1	1	.500
West Park No. 3	1	1	.500
Lake Shore	0	2	.000

While Seward Park failed to triumph in the hundred and fifteen class, it procured second place with an average of .500. The one game lost was to West Park No. 3, champions of the division, after a hard battle, the final score being 9 to 7. The champions then won the second game from Lake Shore 17 to 1. West Park No. 1, which won one game and lost two, was beaten by West Park No. 3, 10 to 5, and also by Seward Park, 7 to 3. Its only victory was taken from Lake Shore, 9 to 6.

The standing of the one hundred and fifteen pound division:

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
West Park No. 3	2	0	1.000
Seward Park	1	1	.500
West Park No. 1	1	2	.333
Lake Shore	0	2	.000

The first two games of the hundred and thirty pound class were shut-outs, West Park No. 3 trimming Lake Shore, 9 to 0, and West Park No. 1 trouncing Seward Park, 10 to 0. West Park No. 3 won the title in the third game by winning from Seward Park by the score of 5 to 4.

The standing of the one hundred thirty pound division:

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
West Park No. 3	2	0	1.000
Lake Shore	1	1	.500
Seward Park	1	2	.333
West Park No. 1	1	2	.333



ST. PHILIP'S SCHOOL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.



MCDONOGH NO. 18 TEAM, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

In the unlimited class, the contests were cleanly fought, and none of the games were won by more than four runs. West Park showed its supremacy by winning two games as a result of good pitching and timely batting.

The standing of the unlimited division:

Clubs	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
West Park No. 3	2	0	1.000
Seward Park	1	1	.500
West Park No. 1	1	1	.500
Lake Shore	0	2	.000



1, Hoeft, Jr.; 2, Grannon; 3, Soltan; 4, Berger; 5, Bick; 6, E. Mulvihill; 7, Freitag; 8, Hoeft, Sr.; 9, W. Mulvihill; 10, Steimmeller; 11, Baester.

ADAMS PLAYGROUND TEAM,

Winners of North Division Municipal Playgrounds Ball League, Special Park Commission.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTING COMPANY

After a most successful season in 1908, it was no difficult undertaking for the officials of the International Harvesting Company to promote playground ball among the employes of that establishment in 1909. The game, which was first played by the concern's employees two years ago, had won its way into the hearts of each and every one of the company. Great interest was taken by all, and efforts were made by most of them to engage in the sport at noon hour. Noon hour was the only time the employes of the Harvesting Company had to enter into competition against one another. At that time of day Grant Park, where all the contests took place, was literally packed with participants of the firm. The league games were played there every day during the latter part of the summer, weather permitting, and besides members of the company who were unable to join one of the teams were off to one side enjoying a "scrub-game" between themselves. From the time the whistle blew at 12 o'clock until 2 p. m. every day, as many as 1,000 men and boys were seen batting, running and tossing the ball about the grounds. Playground ball games furnished much amusement for both the players and other employes of the concern. Those who did not play always were on hand to cheer their fellow workers in the contests. As a result of the many spectators coming out to watch the games, noise and enthusiasm knew no bounds on the lake front during the lunch hour. Not only did the battles supply pleasure and amusement for the employes of the International Harvesting Company, but also for disinterested parties who happened to stroll along the lake front after they had eaten their luncheon. Many became regular attendants at the games, as the contests brought considerable good playing and excitement.

The officials of the International Harvesting Company realized the success of the league in 1908, and also the benefits the firm derived from it, therefore they lost no time in reorganizing again in 1909. They went into the work of promoting the organization with all the vim and energy they could command. As a result of their strained efforts the league was successful from start to finish. A change was made in the list of officers for the season, which also resulted in a revision in the method of conducting the combats. R. K. Taylor, who was the prime mover in adopting playground ball for the International Harvesting Company Athletic League, left the establishment in Chicago, and his position as president was filled by S. F. Stucy. Much time was given to the league by Mr. Stucy, and the athletic association fared equally as well as it did under the management of Mr. Taylor. The 1909 president was assisted by a good staff of officers, who were interested in the welfare of the league and gave considerable time toward promoting it. They were C. N. Smith, vice-president; R. M. Sprinkle, secretary; James G. Elder, treasurer; Board of Directors—W. Clark, L. O. Griner, F. R. Hughes, H. T. Hughes, J. W. Nye, C. N. Oeler, C. W. Price, J. E. Recihel, H. J. Samiet, C. N. Smith, R. M. Sprinkle, and E. N. Wood.

The change the new officers agreed upon in playground ball was in having what was known in 1908 as the first, second and third divisions combined as one. They had these three sections last season to classify the quality of players, the first division consisting of players who were regarded as the fastest in the league, and the other two as the beginners. To repeat this in 1909 was deemed as unnecessary by the officials, as the second and third division showed such an improvement in their playing as to qualify for the first. Although it lessened the number of teams of the league by advancing the second and third division men, it brought out better results. In 1909 an eight club league was formed, instead of having three classes with fourteen clubs. The names were named by departments instead of by the make of machines sold by the International Harvesting Co. The clubs chosen to play in the league were: Recording—C. E. Soderberg,

Capt.; Disbursing—C. E. Schmidt, Capt.; Advertising—C. A. Youngquist, Capt.; Repairs—W. H. Lovell, Capt.; Foreign Sales—E. E. Peterson, Capt.; Wagons—E. B. Doty.; Capt.; Collections—C. J. Olk, Capt.; Accounting—L. F. Rehm, Capt.

Immediately after the number of teams were arranged for, a schedule of fourteen games for each club was decided upon, and drafted. As in the preceding year, all games were played at the noon hour, and two days were required to constitute a contest. The time given the employes for lunch was not sufficient to allow them to play nine full innings. Under this arrangement no trouble was encountered, as records of the runs, hits and errors were kept by a scorekeeper appointed by the president of the league. As soon as the schedule was drawn up, the teams were put into action and continued until early in November. The games attracted much attention, and at times it was hard to keep the spectators off the playing field. The Recording team, captained by C. S. Soderberg, who directed a team in 1908, won the championship of the league, with twelve games won and two lost, which gave the team an average of .857. The Recording team's achievement was not decisive, as the Disbursing department was only a half game behind at the finish, having won eleven games and lost three. The championship was fought between these two clubs, and until the final games were contested, it was either team's pennant. The other teams played well early in the season, and were contenders for a time, but as the season dwindled they fell back in the race and left it between the Recording and Disbursing nines.

The standing of the league:

Clubs	Captains	Played	Won	Lost	P.C.
Recording	C. S. Soderberg	14	12	2	.857
Disbursing	C. E. Schmidt	14	11	3	.786
Advertising	C. A. Youngquist	14	9	5	.643
Repairs	W. H. Lovell	14	8	6	.571
Foreign Sales ...	E. E. Peterson	14	6	8	.429
Wagons	E. B. Doty	14	4	10	.286
Collections	C. J. Olk	14	2	12	.143
Accounting	L. F. Rehm	14	2	12	.143

The Traffic Department's team, which triumphed in the third division in 1908, and won the banner, reorganized for 1909, but because of the difference in noon hour was unable to join the league. In justice to that team, President Stucy did not desire to prevent it from getting some sort of an opportunity to compete for the championship of the International Harvesting Company League. He made arrangements for a series of five games between the winners of the regular scheduled games and the Traffic Department. He notified Captain W. N. Armel, and he started his men in extra training for the series. This was done after working hours. In order to have the championship games played off in the noon hour, the time of the Traffic men was adjusted so they could participate in the struggles. It was a struggle, too, as every game was bitterly fought from start to finish. The enthusiasm the series aroused was astonishing, as during the entire five games at least 1,000 fans watched and crowded around the diamond to see the teams in action. The first battle took place on November 16, 1909, and resulted in a 11 to 7 victory for the Recording Club. This game was stubbornly fought, and it was only in the last few innings that the Recording team jumped into the lead and held it until the finish. The second tussle was a surprise after the first went to the Recording club, as the Traffic group took it by a score of 12 to 4. The third game, which practically decided the series, and which was won by the Traffic club, was one of the most interesting of the list. It was won in the fifth inning by one of the greatest batting bees witnessed in the Harvester League. For four innings the Recorders led, and it seemed as if they would win, but the fifth inning proved fatal, as the Traffics pounded out enough runs to win by the score of 14 to 6. The fourth game, which gave the Traffic club the bunting, was almost as hotly contested, as the final score was 6 to 5. Hoffmister and Schuman worked in all the games for the Traffic club, and their work in pinches was the best ever seen in the league. Morehauser and Deming also did well for the losers.

The scores for the championship of the league between the Traffic and Recording teams are: First game—Won by Record-

ing Division, 11-7. Second game—Won by the Traffic Department, 12-4. Third game—Won by the Traffic Department, 14-6. Fourth game—Won by the Traffic Department, 6-5.

As these games were the most important of the season, President Stucy appointed special umpires for the series. They were Hubbard and Youngquist. The scheduled contests were handled by Wolfinger, Zetsch, Randall and Peterson.

The schedule of games as drawn up by the International Harvesting League, is as follows:

- October 4, 5, 6, 7—Recording vs. Wagons.
- October 4, 5, 6, 7—Foreign Sales vs. Collections.
- October 4, 5, 6, 7—Repairs vs. Accounting.
- October 4, 5, 6, 7—Disbursing vs. Advertising.
- October 8, 11, 12, 13—Wagons vs. Repairs.
- October 8, 11, 12, 13—Collections vs. Recording.
- October 8, 11, 12, 13—Accounting vs. Disbursing.
- October 8, 11, 12, 13—Advertising vs. Foreign Sales.
- October 14, 15, 18, 19—Repairs vs. Advertising.
- October 14, 15, 18, 19—Recording vs. Accounting.
- October 14, 15, 18, 19—Disbursing vs. Collections.
- October 14, 15, 18, 19—Foreign Sales vs. Wagons.
- October 20, 21, 22, 25—Advertising vs. Recording.
- October 20, 21, 22, 25—Accounting vs. Foreign Sales.
- October 20, 21, 22, 25—Collections vs. Repairs.
- October 20, 21, 22, 25—Wagons vs. Disbursing.
- October 26, 27, 28, 29—Recording vs. Repairs.
- October 26, 27, 28, 29—Foreign Sales vs. Disbursing.
- October 26, 27, 28, 29—Accounting vs. Collections.
- October 26, 27, 28, 29—Wagons vs. Advertising.
- November 1, 2, 3, 4—Repairs vs. Disbursing.
- November 1, 2, 3, 4—Collections vs. Advertising.
- November 1, 2, 3, 4—Foreign Sales vs. Recording.
- November 1, 2, 3, 4—Wagons vs. Accounting.
- November 5, 8, 9, 10—Disbursing vs. Recording.
- November 5, 8, 9, 10—Advertising vs. Accounting.
- November 5, 8, 9, 10—Collections vs. Wagons.
- November 5, 8, 9, 10—Repairs vs. Foreign Sales.

Remarks—Two days' play shall constitute a game, and two consecutive games shall be played with each club.

Spalding's Official Indoor Base Ball Rules shall govern.

A SUGGESTION

BY THEODORE A. GROSS,

Superintendent Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches, Chicago.

The suggestion I am making here was conceived by Mr. Geo. Sonnenleiter, Director of the McCormick Municipal Playground, a student of the game and a man who was largely instrumental in introducing this game—in its cruder form—in the Municipal Playgrounds. The change suggested by Mr. Sonnenleiter is a radical one, but contains a great deal of good both for player and for the director in charge. The idea is that every player on a team should be given a chance to play every position; in this way every member would receive an all-around development, and it would do away with the star "battery," which every teacher of the game knows, is a problem in many respects. This scheme would develop real team work and eliminate that disagreeable feature of having to remunerate the pitcher and catcher, who are the "whole thing" on a team, as at present, or of having to forfeit a game because the "whole thing" (pitcher or catcher) refused to play for some reason, for which the team as a whole was not responsible. Under such conditions every member of a team would help to win a game and all the credit would not be given to the pitcher as is mostly now the case.

PLAYING RULE—TEN PLAYERS TO A TEAM.

The captain of the team shall place each member of the team in his respective position at the beginning of the game, and number them from 1 to 10. Number 1 shall be assigned to the pitcher's position, Number 2 to the catcher's position, Numbers 3, 4, 5, to the bases, Numbers 6 and 7 to right and left short, Numbers 8 and 9 to right and left field, and Number 10 to center field. At the beginning of each consecutive inning the players—in round robin fashion—shall be changed, Number 1 taking Number 10 position and so on, each player moving up one position.

PLAYGROUND BALL THE BEST GAME FOR GIRLS

BY CHARLES E. HAUCK.

It occurs to me that in our American sports the feminine population of our country is not given quite the consideration in sport that it deserves. There may be many reasons for this, the principal one perhaps being that the majority of sports now fostered to interest the public are too strenuous for girls, also because some disapprove the necessary uniform a girl must wear in order to move rapidly enough to add life to a game. Playground ball, however, meets nearer than any other sport I know of the needs of ladies, and ranks with tennis and golf. It is interesting, and has large entertaining and physical advantages.

We have this year, for the first time, conducted a Ladies' Indoor Base Ball League, which was successful, but the rules of playground ball seem to me more adaptable, and if coaches could be secured to train groups of girls in playground ball, it would, without doubt, become a popular sport. The game has the possibility of being played scientifically, or, if desired, may be enjoyed without introducing expertness.

If Bible Classes took up this sport, gymnasiums could be used throughout the entire year, and when it became sufficiently popular and natural for women to enjoy themselves in this way, it could be played outdoors, where it would be most beneficial. The possibilities of playground ball are unlimited and I hope the time will come when women will be given the consideration along this line, that will make them stronger physically and open up for them an avenue for considerable pleasure.

PLAYGROUND BALL AT IOLA, KANSAS



CHAS. K. TAYLOR,
President Iola, Kansas, Playground
Ball League.

No city west of the Mississippi River is more interested in athletic sports than is Iola, Kansas. It is the City that Gas built. Factories, smelters, cement plants and other industrial organizations find there their ideal fuel, that was stored ages ago for their consumption. In these plants many of America's finest young men find employment. They come from our best colleges, and are brainy, red-blooded and athletic.

Playground ball offered them just the amount of exercise that is required to keep a man's blood from becoming sluggish, his muscle atrophied, and his brain fagged.

The game was first introduced into this city by C. K. Taylor, Auditor for the United Kansas Portland Cement Co. Mr. Taylor had organized another athletic association for the International Harvester Company's employes in Chicago in 1908. His experience there made him an enthusiastic advocate of playground ball, for those who wish to exercise at bat and ball, where their quarters are so cramped that base ball is not practicable. At a call of those interested in the sport, several different organizations sent delegates to help form a league. These delegates met in the Y. M. C. A. Parlors, and elected officers, and perfected an organization, known as the "Iola Armory Ball League." Mr. C. K. Taylor was elected president; Dr. Woodin, secretary; W. S. Kauffman, Jack Fleming and C. V. Dennis, executive committee.

Twelve teams made application and were elected to membership. These teams were as follows: Unitd Kansas Portland Cement Co., Iola Portland Cement Co., The First Methodist Church, The Presbyterian Church, The United Brethern, The Baptist Church, Y. M. C. A. No. 1, and Y. M. C. A. No. 2, The Lanyon Zinc Co., Iola Business Men, Iola Cubs, and the Christian Church.

The object of the league was to encourage clean, manly exercise, giving sport along the lines of good fellowship and pleasant associations. A schedule of games was arranged, that called for three games to be played on three different diamonds on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. No Sunday games were played.

The games were called for 5.00 p. m., and had many spectators. They soon became very popular with the people of the city; and as no admissions were charged, many came to see the sport.

The members of the different teams came from all ranks of people. Ministers, teachers, merchants, teamsters, carpenters, day-laborers, bankers, barbers, lawyers, doctors; all professions and trades were represented. There was no age limit; the school boy of fourteen and the business man of fifty vied with each other in swatting the sphere, and sprinting around the diamond.

The games were played until late in the fall, when the short days compelled them to close the league for the season.

At the close of the league, the Iola Portland Cement team held the pennant, with the United Kansas Portland Cement team a close second, and the Y. M. C. A. No. 2 and the "Cubs" reaching for the goal.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE GAME

BY E. B. DEGROOT.

America, rich in almost every material thing, is not rich, but poor, in traditions and customs that foster the playing of games and the practice of athletic sports. Too great a value cannot be placed upon the importance of making traditional any game or athletic sport that contributes to the health and strength of individuals, for thereby the nation increases and maintains physical power.

Base ball is our most distinctive game and is the only one, perhaps, that is traditionally significant with us. Almost every American born boy learns to play some form of base ball at an early age. But boys born and raised in large cities meet with obstacles at every hand in their attempt to play the game they hear and know most about.

Playground Ball is our traditional game of American base ball so modified that it may be played in large cities in spite of the unfavorable conditions found there.

This form of base ball is also intended to give encouragement to a prolonged period of playing the national game among men who have passed the age or physical condition when they may comfortably handle a hard ball or run thirty yards between bases. Playground Ball presents greater possibilities than the game of base ball for the exercise of individual initiative, alertness, and judgment.

The possibilities for "team work" are also increased. Some of the more distinctive features of Playground Ball are as follows:

The cost of equipment is very insignificant, there being no reason for the use of mask, protector, mits and gloves.

Ten players constitute a team, thus engaging two more players than are engaged in a game of base ball. It is a greater number of participants that we need in games and not a greater number of "rooters."

Playground Ball will not lend itself readily to the commercial and professional tendencies that are so common in base ball. It is distinctly a game for "fun," to be practiced by either young or old gentlemen.

The diamond may be laid out in a school yard, playground, vacant lot, golf club grounds, tennis courts, or on a lawn. The ball is too soft and yielding to injure players or spectators.

The first batter at bat, at his own discretion (see Rule XXIV) may run to either third or first base. This play opens possibilities of perception and action that are excluded in base ball. It will also more frequently and actively engage the fielders on the left side of the diamond.

Scoring by points (see Rule XVIII) will give each player and team credit for every successful play that places a man on a base. This method of scoring (five innings constituting a full game) will also enable school and playground leagues to conduct tournaments and play a great number of games in a single afternoon, with slight possibility of ending with tie scores.

The fundamental principles of playground ball give encouragement to the maximum of thought and action on the part of all the players. The game is especially adapted to the service of school and playground organizations, but church organizations, fraternal lodges and golf and tennis clubs will find it better adapted to their surroundings and conditions than base ball. Y. M. C. A.'s and colleges with large gymnasiums will find it an interesting indoor game. It is an excellent class game for schools and colleges. Several diamonds may be laid out in a comparatively small space. In class games the catcher on the fielding team may act as umpire of balls and strikes, and the pitcher on the same team may act as the umpire of the bases, thus eliminating the necessity of selecting special umpires who are not players in the game. This plan is recommended as an agency for developing character in those who participate in the game. It places upon the players themselves the responsibility of giving each other a "square deal."

COLUMBIA PARK BOYS' CLUB

458 Guerrero St., near 17th St.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 18, 1907.

MESSRS. A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
156 Geary St., San Francisco.

DEAR SIR :

Some time ago, at your suggestion, I brought the game of Playground Ball to the Club. The boys of the Club were very much pleased with the game and I am sure that it has added a very important and happy sport to our small playground energies.

I consider the game well worth the attention of every young man who is interested in enlarging the scope of play among boys.

I am,

Sincerely,

SIDNEY S. PEIXOTTO.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECTS.

This organization shall be known as the NATIONAL AMATEUR PLAYGROUND BALL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The objects of this Association are:

1. To perpetuate Playground Ball as a national sport throughout the United States, and to surround it with such safeguards as to warrant for the future, absolute public confidence in its integrity and methods.

2. To protect and promote the mutual interests of Playground Ball Clubs and Leagues under the jurisdiction of the Association.

3. To afford the boys and men of large cities who have not large athletic fields at their disposal, a safe, judicious athletic sport which can be played within a limited space, especially Public School and Public Playgrounds.

4. To make this sport purely amateur by discouraging all wagering on games, paying of players, or charging of admission to witness contests.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall be President; First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents; Secretary-Treasurer; an Executive Committee not to exceed twenty-one members.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any Playground Ball Association may become a member of this Association on written application to the Chairman of the Advisory Board, in the section in which such applicant is located, or direct to the Secretary of this Association. The Chairman of the Advisory Board shall forward such application to the Secretary of the Association, who will enroll said league.

ARTICLE IV.

TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP.

1. Membership may be terminated or suspended by resignation, duly accepted by two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee.

2. Playing any game of ball with a club that has been disqualified.

3. Offering, agreeing, conspiring or attempting to lose any game of ball, or failing immediately to expel any player who shall be proven guilty of offering, agreeing, conspiring or attempting to lose any game of ball.

4. Failing or refusing to comply with any lawful requirement of the Executive Committee or Advisory Director.

5. Wilfully violating any provision of the Constitution or the legislation of playing rules in pursuance thereof.

ARTICLE V.

EXPULSION OF CLUBS AND OFFICERS.

1. To carry into effect the provision of Clause 4, Article III., of this Constitution, the facts in any case, covered by such sections, must be reported to the Secretary of the Association, who shall at once notify, by mail or telegraph, the party charged with the offense, inquiring whether any dispute exists as to the facts alleged.

2. In case the facts are disputed, the Executive Committee shall after due notice, try the case under such regulations as they may prescribe, and their finding shall be final and conclusive on all parties.

2. Any member holding a position in this Association, either as an officer or a member of a committee, who shall be charged in writing by three executive officers of this Association with malfeasance in office, or with conduct prejudicial to the interests of the Association, may be suspended by the President pending an investigation of the charge.

3. Any officer or member against whom charges have been preferred, as above, shall be furnished with a copy of the charge, and shall be heard in his own defense before the Execu-

tive Committee, and if found guilty of the charges preferred, may be reprimanded, suspended for a specified time, removed from his position or expelled from the Association.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Association, for the election of officers and for such other matters as may properly come before it, shall be held on the first Monday in November of each year, due notice of which meeting shall be sent by the Secretary to each member of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VII.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. (a) The President shall appoint all committees and perform such other duties as pertain to his office, or such as the Association or Executive Committee may assign him.

(b) He shall sign all necessary documents, and have the casting of vote, in case of a tie, on all questions.

(c) He shall be the sole interpreter of playing rules during the season.

SEC. 2. The Vice-Presidents, in the order of their priority shall, in case of disability of the President, perform all the duties by him ordinarily to be performed, and in case of death, resignation or removal of the President, shall fill the office for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Association shall have custody and care of the seal of the Association and all official records and documents, shall receive and answer all correspondence, issue all official notices, and shall prepare and furnish such reports as may be called for by the Executive Committee, and shall have charge of any and all funds of the Association.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to carry out the objects and purposes of the Association.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Advisory Board to advance the welfare of the game in their respective sections. Each member of the Advisory Board shall

promote the game in their respective cities, and any protests that cannot be handled by the local league shall be submitted to them and they shall appoint two members to act with them as a committee, and shall, after due notice, try the case under such regulations as they may prescribe, and their finding shall be submitted to their chairman of the Advisory Board for his approval, which shall be final and conclusive on all parties unless an interpretation of the rules be involved, in which case an appeal may be taken to the President of the Association, and his ruling shall be final.

They shall have the power to adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of the Association on matters not determined by the By-Laws or special action of the Association, and may force a due observance of same by such action as, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, the welfare of the Association may render necessary or advisable.

The Executive Committee shall have the power to receive and act upon all resignations of members, officers or directors.

Any officer or director of the Association desiring to resign shall present his resignation to the Executive Committee in writing.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Secretary, upon written request of a member of the Executive Committee, or three members of the Association, shall submit any question to the vote of the Executive Committee. Within five days after the vote on the question, he shall mail to each member of the Association the question and result of the vote.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

1. The Constitution of this Association may be altered or amended by a three-fourths vote of the Executive Committee, providing such alterations or amendments have been submitted in writing, together with the name of the member proposing it.

2. Any section of this Constitution may be amended or its provisions made non-applicable by a unanimous vote of the Executive Committee.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee, appoint all sub-committees and order meeting of the Executive Committee, or Association, whenever in his judgment, he may deem it necessary.

SEC. 2. The Vice-Presidents in their order, shall have all the power and perform all the duties of the president in the absence or inability of the latter to attend.

SEC. 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep the minutes of the Association and of the Executive Committee, and shall conduct the correspondence, serve all notices and perform the usual duties of the Secretary. He shall have custody of all the papers relative to the affairs of the Association, and shall have charge of any and all funds of the Association.

ARTICLE II.

NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Each State to have its advisory member, who shall constitute a National Advisory Board of Directors, who shall have charge of the affairs of the Association in their respective territory, and shall promote and foster the game of Playground Ball in their respective territories and submit in writing an annual report to the Executive Committee, covering the progress of the game; and advice and suggestions for the betterment of the organization or playing rules. Said member this appointed shall be understood as voicing the opinion and sentiments of said State from which he was appointed, and such opinion or sentiment will be given careful consideration by the Executive Committee in giving final decision bearing on the subject.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee shall in addition to the powers prescribed elsewhere in this Constitution have power:

First: To admit to membership any Association or Organization eligible under the Constitution.

Second: To amend the By-Laws and Rules for the Government of the Association, or the playing rules thereof, not inconsistent with, or beyond the scope of the provisions of this Constitution.

Third: To impose and enforce penalties for any violation of the Constitution, By-Laws or Playing Rules of this Association.

Fourth: By a majority vote, to remove any suspension or remit any penalty pertaining to any person or organization.

Fifth: By a two-thirds vote, to remove from office on seven days' written notice, any member of the Executive Committee, who, by neglect of duty or by conduct tending to impair his usefulness as a member of such committee, shall be deemed to have forfeited his position.

Sixth: To fill vacancies in the Executive Committee occurring from any cause.

Seventh: To define and interpret any provisions of this Constitution or any By-Laws or Playing Rule.

ARTICLE IV.

No officer shall receive compensation for his services.

ARTICLE V.

A Women's Auxiliary may be established under regulations to be made by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS.

An annual meeting shall be held on the first Monday in November at a place selected by the Secretary.

ARTICLE VII.

The President may, of his own accord, or upon written request of any member of the Board of Directors, submit to a vote by mail any specific question or matter which might be passed upon at a special meeting of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VIII.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The order of business at all meetings of the Executive Board shall be as follows:

Roll Call.

Reading of the Minutes.

Report of Officers and Committees.

Unfinished Business.

New Business.

Adjournment.

ARTICLE IX.

These By-Laws may be changed or amended by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Executive Board, provided notice specifying the intended change shall have been given at a previous stated meeting, or such notice shall have been served on each member at least five days before the meeting.

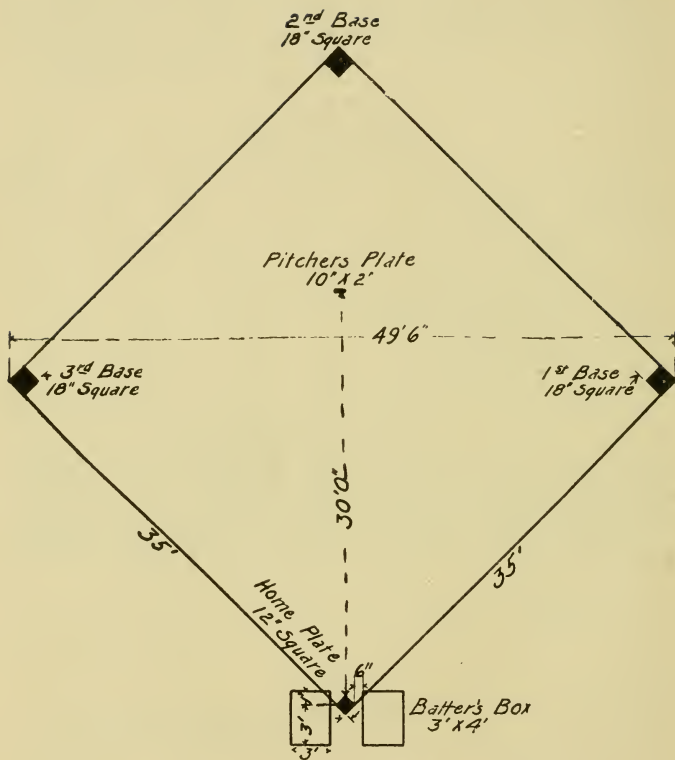


DIAGRAM OF FIELD FOR PLAYGROUND BALL.

OFFICIAL PLAYGROUND BALL RULES

RULE I.

DIAMOND, BASES AND BATSMAN'S BOX.

Playground Ball may be played on any grounds sufficiently large to lay out the diamond. The bases, except the home plate, shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet square. The home plate shall be one foot square. Each side of the diamond shall be 35 feet long, with bases placed in each corner. The distance from home to second and from first to third base shall be $48\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The pitcher's plate shall be a slab made of rubber or wood, 10 inches by 2 inches, and shall be placed thirty feet from the center of the home plate on a straight line between home plate and second base. The batsman's box (one to the left and one to the right of the home plate) shall be 4 feet long and 3 feet wide, extending 1 foot in front of and 3 feet behind the center line through the home plate, with its nearest side distant 6 inches from the home plate.

Where the playing field will not allow sufficient space for laying out the regulation diamond, 27-foot base lines may be used, making the distance from home to second base and from first to third base $28\frac{1}{4}$ feet. Pitching distance, 27 feet.

RULE II.

FAIR AND FOUL GROUND.

The foul lines shall be drawn in straight lines from the outer corner of the home plate, along the outer edge of the first and third bases to the boundaries of the grounds so that the bases shall come within the diamond. All space inside of these lines shall be considered "fair ground" and all space outside of these lines shall be considered "foul ground."

RULE III.

THE BALL.

The ball shall be not less than 14 inches nor more than 17 inches in circumference, not less than 8 ounces nor more than $8\frac{3}{4}$ ounces in weight, made of a yielding substance covered with a white skin. Should the ball become ripped or torn during the

game, a new one shall be substituted. The Spalding horse-hide covered ball shall be the official ball of this association.

NOTE—The 17-inch ball should be used where playing space is limited and the 14-inch ball where games are played on large, roomy grounds.

RULE IV.

THE BAT.

The bat shall be $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet long, not more than 2 inches in diameter at the largest part, and shall be made of wood, except that a metal rod may pass through the center to give the desired weight. Under no circumstances shall lead be used to give weight to the bat.

RULE V.

THE PLAYERS.

Ten players shall constitute a side. The players' positions shall be such as shall be assigned them by their captain, except that the pitcher shall take his position within the pitcher's lines as defined in Rule VI, while in the act of delivering the ball to the bat. There shall be three outfielders, right, left and center; right and left shortstops; three basemen and the battery (pitcher and catcher) making ten players on each side.

RULE VI.

THE PITCHER.

The pitcher shall take his position facing the batter, with both feet on the ground in front of the pitcher's plate, and when in the act of delivering the ball to the bat must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate. He shall not take more than one step in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, but he shall not be restricted as to curving the ball. The arm, however, must be swung parallel with the body. Before delivering the ball to the bat the pitcher shall hold it fairly in front of his body and in sight of the umpire.

NOTE—In the preliminary movement of the pitcher, the arm does not have to be swung parallel with the body, but only on the final swing when delivering the ball to the bat.

RULE VII.

THE GAME.

A game shall consist of nine innings for each contesting club, unless the side first at the bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other has scored in eight innings, in which case the game shall terminate; or, if the side last at the bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out, in which case the game shall terminate.

NOTE—The game may consist of five or seven innings and may be scored by "points" as per footnote, Rule XVIII.

RULE VIII.

A TIE GAME.

If the score is a tie at the end of the ninth inning, play shall only be continued until the side first at the bat shall have scored one or more runs than the other side in an equal number of innings, or until the other side shall score one or more runs than the first side at the bat.

RULE IX.

A FORFEITED GAME.

A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire, in favor of the club not at fault, at the request of such club, in the following cases:

(a) If the entire number of players necessary to constitute a team fails to appear upon the field, or, being on the field, fails to begin the game within five minutes after the umpire has called "Play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing or in commencing the game is unavoidable.

(b) If, after the game has begun, one side refuses or fails to continue playing, unless such game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire.

RULE X.

SUBSTITUTES.

The base runner shall not have a substitute run for him without the consent of the captains of the contesting teams.

RULE XI.

CHOICE OF INNINGS.

The choice of innings shall be decided upon by flipping a coin.

RULE XII.

GOOD AND BAD BALLS.

A ball, legally delivered by the pitcher, which passes over any part of the home plate, not lower than the batsman's knees nor higher than his shoulders, is a good ball. Any other ball delivered to the batsman is a bad ball, it being assumed that the batter is standing in an erect position.

RULE XIII.

BALKS.

A motion by the pitcher to deliver the ball, without his doing so, or holding the ball so long as to unnecessarily delay the game, constitutes a balk.

RULE XIV.

ILLEGAL BALLS.

Preliminary to pitching, the pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman, with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate, and in the act of delivering the ball to the bat shall keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate, as defined in Rule VI. He shall not raise either foot until in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, nor take more than one step in such delivery.

RULE XV.

DEAD BALLS.

Any pitched ball striking the batter is a dead ball, but does not entitle him to a base. If the batter intentionally gets in the way of or interferes with any legally delivered ball, a strike shall be called. If it should be the third strike, the batter is out, and no base can be run on that ball.

RULE XVI.

NOT IN PLAY.

In case of a foul strike, foul hit ball not legally caught out, dead ball, or base runner put out for being struck by a fair hit ball, the ball shall not be considered in play until it is in the hands of the pitcher standing in his box.

RULE XVII.

BLOCK BALLS.

A block ball is a batted or thrown ball that is stopped or handled by any person not engaged in the game.

(a) Whenever a block occurs, the umpire shall declare it; base runners shall not be allowed to run the bases, but must stop at the last base touched until the ball has been returned to the pitcher and the umpire calls "Play."

(b) Special ground rules may be made allowing a certain number of bases on a fair hit into the crowd (or a thrown ball) in which case the above sections are void.

RULE XVIII.

THE SCORING OF RUNS.

One run shall be scored every time a base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, reaches the home plate before three men are put out. If the third man is forced out, or is put out before reaching legal base, a run shall not be scored.

NOTE—The game may be scored by points instead of runs, as follows: Whenever a player arrives safely on a base, one point for each base shall be scored for his side. If a player completes the circuit of the bases he shall score four points for his side. It would not make any difference if a man is left on base when three men are put out and his side is retired. Thus, supposing a runner is on second base, he would still score two points for his side. The side scoring the greater number of points shall be declared the winner.

RULE XIX.

FAIR AND FOUL BALLS.

(a) A batted ball which strikes inside or on the foul line is fair, the first point of contact with the ground, object or fielder deciding, regardless of where it afterwards rolls.

(b) A batted ball first striking outside the foul line shall be foul.

RULE XX.

STRIKES.

(a) A strike is a ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat; or a foul tip caught.

NOTE—A base runner may advance on a foul tip that is caught as he would on a regular strike where the ball did not touch the bat.

(b) A good ball, legally delivered by the pitcher, but not struck at by the batsman.

(c) A good ball, legally delivered by the pitcher and intentionally interfered with by the batter.

RULE XXI.

FOUL STRIKES.

A foul strike is a ball batted by the batsman when any part of his person is on the ground outside the lines of the batsman's position.

RULE XXII.

THE BATSMAN IS OUT.

(a) If he bats out of his turn and makes a fair hit before the error is discovered.

(b) If he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

(c) If he makes a foul hit, other than a foul tip, and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground, provided it is not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket, or other part of his uniform, or hits some object other than a fielder, before being caught.

(d) If he makes a foul strike.

(e) If he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball, or if he fouls the ball intentionally, evidently without effort to make a fair hit.

(f) If, while first base is occupied by the base runner, he has three strikes, except when two men are already out.

(g) As per Rule XV.

(h) If the batsman is hit by the ball on the third strike he shall be declared out.

NOTE—If the batter interferes with the catcher fielding his position, the base runner cannot advance on that play.

RULE XXIII.

BASE RUNNING.

The batsman becomes a base runner:

(a) Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

(b) Instantly after three balls have been called by the umpire.

(c) Instantly after three strikes.

(d) Instantly after the umpire declares an illegal delivery of the ball by the pitcher.

NOTE—A foul tip is a ball hit by the batsman that does not go higher than his head.

RULE XXIV.

REGULAR ORDER OF BASES.

Base runners must touch each base in regular order, i.e., either first, second, third and home plate, or third, second, first and home plate. The first batter to bat, when there is no base runner on base, has the option of running either to first or third base as preferred. The next batter must run the bases in the same order as the previous base runner if the latter is still on base. For example: the batter must run to third base after he hits the ball, or is entitled to a base, if the previous batter had gone to third base instead of first, and is still on base.

RULE XXV.

ENTITLED TO BASES.

The base runner is entitled, without being put out, to take one base in the following cases:

(a) If while he is batsman the umpire calls three balls. When bases are empty the runner must go to the base he starts for.

(b) If the umpire awards the succeeding batsman a base on three balls, or in case of an illegal delivery, and the base runner is thereby forced to vacate the base held by him. If when runner is on base and the batter starts for the wrong base he must return and touch home plate and proceed to the correct base.

(c) If the umpire calls a "balk" or an "illegal pitch."

(d) If a ball delivered by the pitcher passes the catcher, or is fumbled, only one base may be taken, provided the runner gains it, unless it is a third strike or third ball, when the runner is entitled to all the bases he can safely reach.

(e) If the pitcher does not give him time to return to his base.

(f) If, upon a fair hit, the ball touches the person or clothing of the umpire on fair grounds.

(g) If he is prevented from reaching a base by the obstruction of an adversary.

(h) If, while he is a batsman, the pitcher delivers an illegal ball.

(i) On a fair or foul fly ball that is caught the base runner may advance, providing he does not leave his base until after the ball is caught. (This does not exempt the runner from being put out in his efforts to reach a base.)

NOTE—Batsman is entitled to take legal base on an illegal pitch, but not on a "balk."

RULE XXVI.

WHEN TO START.

(a) A base runner must not leave his base while the pitcher standing in his box is holding the ball.

(b) A base runner must not leave his base on a pitched ball not hit until after the ball has reached, or passed, the catcher. He shall be called back for premature starting.

(c) Base runners must be on bases when the pitcher is ready to deliver the ball to the bat.

NOTE—Starting too soon does not exempt a runner from being put out on that particular play. The umpire must not make a decision in regard to a premature start until the base runner has reached the next base or is put out.

RULE XXVII.

RETURNING TO BASES.

The base runner shall return to his base, and shall be entitled to so return without being put out:

(a) If the umpire declares a foul hit which is not legally caught by the fielder.

(b) If the umpire declares a foul strike.

(c) If the umpire declares a dead ball.

(d) If the person or clothing of the umpire is hit by a ball thrown by the catcher to intercept a base runner.

(e) If he is called back by the umpire for starting too soon.

RULE XXVIII.

A BASE RUNNER IS OUT.

(a) If, having made a fair hit, while batsman, such fair hit ball be held by a fielder before touching the ground.

(b) If he intentionally kicks or interferes with a ball he has just batted.

(c) If the third strike be caught before touching the ground or any object.

(d) If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he is touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder before such base runner touches the legal base.

(e) If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching the legal base with any part of his person, before such base runner touches the legal base.

(f) If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or vice versa, he runs more than three feet from a direct line between such bases to avoid being touched by a ball

in the hands of a fielder ; but in case a fielder be occupying a base runner's proper path, attempting to field a batted ball, the base runner shall run out of the path and shall not be declared out for so doing.

(g) If he fails to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or if he in any way obstructs a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interferes with a thrown ball.

(h) If, at any time, while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person is touching a base he is entitled to occupy, provided the ball is held by the fielder after touching him. But in running to the first legal base, he may overrun said base without being put out for being off said base, after first touching it, provided he returns at once and retouches the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If in overrunning the first legal base, he also attempts to run to second base, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out.

(i) If when a fair or foul fly is legally caught, such ball is legally held by a fielder on a base occupied by the base runner when such ball was struck, or the base runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouches said base after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught.

(j) If a fair hit ball strikes him before touching a fielder, except when a runner is holding a base he is legally entitled to, and in such case no base shall be run unless forced by the batsman becoming a base runner, and no run shall be scored.

(k) If he fails to touch the intervening base, or bases, in legal order. He may be put out at the base he fails to touch by a fielder holding the ball on said base, in the same manner as running to the legal base.

RULE XXIX.

TURN EITHER WAY.

In returning to first legal base, after overrunning, the base runner may turn either way.

RULE XXX.

COACHING.

The coaches are restricted to coaching base runners only, and are not allowed to address any remarks to any players except base runners, and then only in words of necessary direction.

RULE XXXI.

PITCHER MUST WAIT.

When a base runner is legally entitled to return to a base the pitcher shall wait a reasonable time for him to reach the base. Violation of this rule will entitle the base runner to another base.

RULE XXXII.

UMPIRES.

(a) The umpires are masters of the field from the beginning to the end of the game.

(b) The umpires shall compel the players to observe the provisions of all the playing rules.

(c) There shall be one or two umpires, who shall take suitable positions on the field for observing the plays which they are to judge.

(d) The umpires shall be sole judges of the play, and discussion will only be allowed on correct interpretation of the rules. All such discussions are restricted to the two captains.

(e) If two umpires, they shall change positions at the end of every full inning.

(f) In case an umpire for some reason cannot decide a play, he shall refer to his colleague. The umpires shall ask the captain of the home team whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, they shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules.

(g) The umpires must keep the contesting teams playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident or injury. The umpires shall, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to take their positions in

the field immediately after the third man is put out, and shall require the first batter of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places.

RULE XXXIII.

CALLING PLAY AND TIME.

(a) The umpire shall call "play" promptly at the hour designated by the home club, and on the call of "play" the game shall begin immediately. When he calls "time" play shall be suspended until he calls "play" again, and, during the interim, no player shall be put out, base run, or run or points scored. The umpire shall suspend play only for an accident to himself or a player (but in case of accident to a fielder "time" shall not be called until the ball is returned to the pitcher and is held by him standing in his box.

(b) "Time" must not be called for trivial causes. The practice of players suspending the game to discuss or contest a decision with either umpire is a gross violation of the rules, and the umpire shall not allow it.

(c) If a player wilfully disobeys the cautions of the umpire in regard to violations of the rules, he may, at the discretion of the umpires, be ordered out of the game and his place filled by a substitute.

RULE XXXIV.

SCORING.

In order to promote uniformity in scoring, the following suggestions and definitions are made for the benefit of the scorers:

SECTION 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at the bat during the game. No time at bat shall be scored if the batsman be given legal base on called balls or on an illegal delivery of the ball by the pitcher.

SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the number of hits made by each player.

A hit shall be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat hits the ground within the foul lines and out of reach of the fielders.

When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle the ball before the striker reaches first legal base.

When a ball is hit with such force to a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman.

When a base runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, the batsman shall be credited with a hit.

SEC. 3. In the third column shall be set down the number of runs made by each player during the game.

SEC. 4. In the fourth column shall be set down the number of opponents put out by each player. When a batsman is called out for a foul strike, or when he fails to bat in the proper order, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In all cases of out for interference or running out of line, the put-out shall be credited to the player who would have made the play, but for the action of the base runner or the batsman.

SEC. 5. The number of times the player assists shall be set down in the fifth column. An assist shall be given to each player who handles the ball in assisting the put-out or other play of the kind. An assist should be given the proper player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who would complete the play fails through no fault of the player assisting.

SEC. 6. An error shall be given in the sixth column for each misplay which allows the batsman or base runner to make one or more bases, when perfect play would have insured his being put out, except that "wild pitches," "bases on balls" or illegally pitched balls, all of which comprise battery errors, shall not be included in this column.

An error shall not be scored against a catcher for a wild throw to prevent a stolen base, unless the base runner advances an extra base because of the error.

No error shall be scored against a fielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw is so wild that an additional base is gained.

SEC. 7. When game is scored by points, the number of points

scored by each player, instead of runs, shall be set down in the third column.

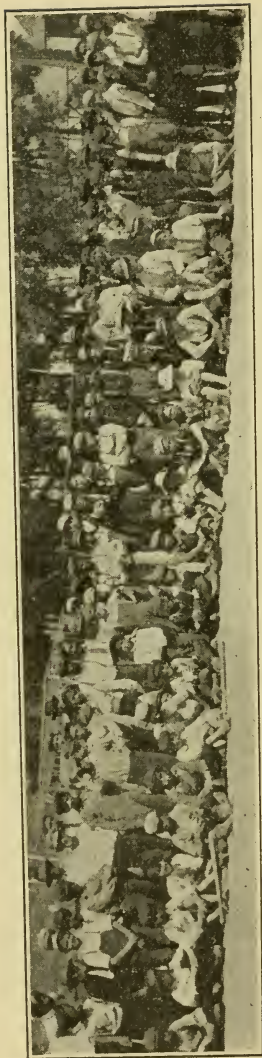
RULE XXXV.

SUMMARY.

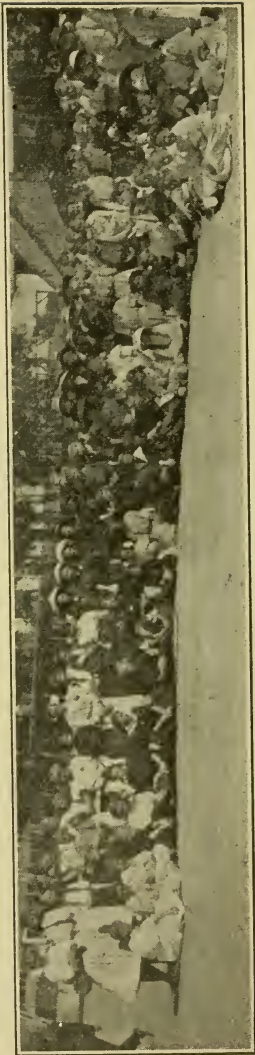
- SECTION 1. The score made in each inning of the game.
- SEC. 2. The number of two-base hits made by each player.
- SEC. 3. The number of three-base hits made by each player.
- SEC. 4. The number of home runs made by each player.
- SEC. 5. The number of hits made off each pitcher.
- SEC. 6. The number of times the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsman.
- SEC. 7. The number of times the pitcher gives bases on balls.
- SEC. 8. The number of wild pitches charged to the pitcher.
- SEC. 9. The number of passed balls by each catcher.
- SEC. 10. The time of the game.
- SEC. 11. The names of the umpires.



PLAYGROUND BALL GAMES IN A LOS ANGELES PARK. EIGHT TEAMS CAN PLAY AT ONE TIME.



95 Boys Ready to Begin Play.



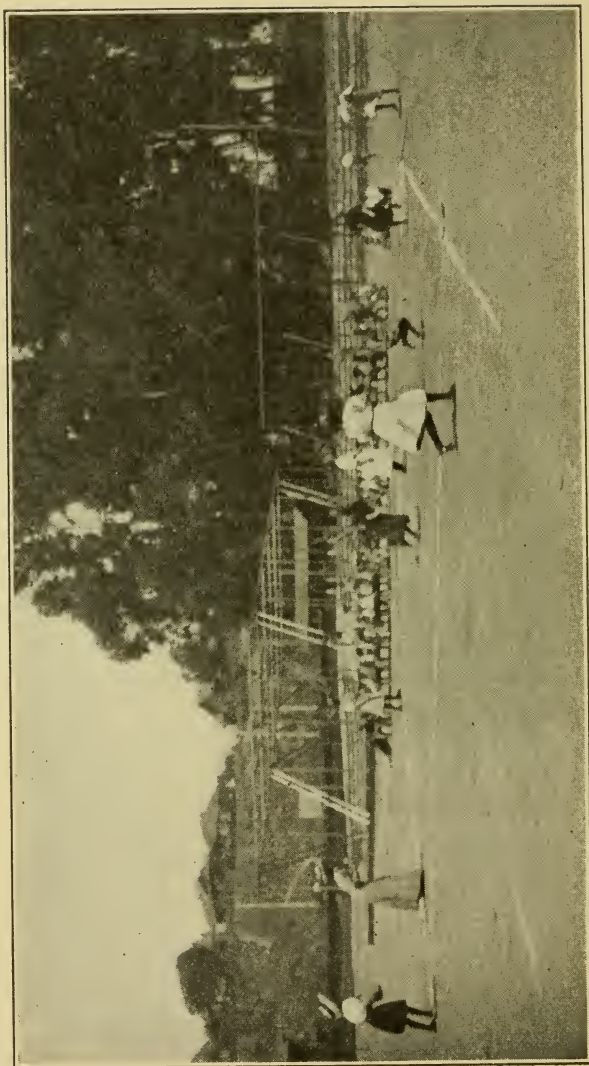
100 Girls Ready to Begin Play.

INTER-PLAYGROUND PLAYGROUND BALL TOURNAMENT AT LOS ANGELES, AUGUST 27 AND 28, 1909.

PLAYGROUND BALL IN LOS ANGELES

At Los Angeles, in connection with the playground work, Mr. C. B. Raitt, superintendent of department of playgrounds, has made a feature of playground ball, and regularly at the seven playgrounds under his control, playground ball is played by teams of boys and teams of girls, and it is claimed for the game that it adds more interest to the work than any other team game that is played. Each ground has its own championship tournament and inter-playground tournaments are held and successfully conducted. Teams are organized among the different divisions of boys and girls—junior, intermediate and senior.

The accompanying illustrations should be of great interest, particularly the photographs showing that girls can play playground ball and get enjoyment from it as well as the boys. The boys take kindly to playground ball, as it gives them all the advantages of the regular base ball game, and yet can be played in a small space. The fact that hundreds of girls at Los Angeles play the game of playground ball is certainly an inducement for all schools and recreation centers that have playgrounds to take up the game.



GIRLS' INTER-PLAYGROUND PLAYGROUND BALL TOURNAMENT AT LOS ANGELES.

PLAYGROUND BALL WEARING APPAREL

The wearing apparel for a Playground Ball player is practically the same as used by the average base ball player.

The suit consists of the regular base ball uniform: Shirts lettered with name of club, pants, cap, belt and stockings. Either a regular leather base ball shoe, fitted with steel spikes, or a canvas rubber-soled shoe is suitable.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have been manufacturing base ball uniforms and shoes for the majority of the professional base ball clubs of the country for the past thirty years, and their goods possess all the advantages made possible by their accumulated experience during this period.

The flannel used in the uniforms is thoroughly shrunk; suits are scientifically cut, and have the correct base ball fit. The Spalding suits make a nobby appearance; are cut full and give most excellent service.

In buying equipment for Playground Ball, whether it be clothing or implements for the game, be sure to look for the Spalding Trade Mark as a guarantee of quality.

The No. 3 Club Special Base Ball Uniform consists of any style of cap not lettered; any style of shirt lettered with name of club; pants padded or plain; web or leather belt; plain or striped stockings. This suit is made up of a good quality of flannel in a variety of desirable patterns, and would make a very serviceable suit. Costs \$5.00 each when ordered with a team outfit.

The No. 4 Amateur Special Suit, which is made up in good quality of cloth, in a nice line of colors, makes a neat, serviceable suit. Can be furnished to clubs, when ordering a team outfit, at \$4.00 each.

The Spalding Junior No. 5 Uniform is made up of denim, which is extra durable. With this grade we furnish style No. 5 or No. 21 cap; any style of shirt lettered with name of club;



ACTION PICTURE OF A PLAYGROUND BALL GAME AT LOS ANGELES.



ECHO PARK PLAYGROUND BALL TEAM, WINNER OF TOURNAMENT
AT LOS ANGELES, AUGUST 27, 1909.

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY.

pants, padded or plain; web or leather belt; plain or striped stockings. Club price, \$3.00 per suit.

The No. 6 Youths' Suit, which is intended for boys' use, we make up only in gray color. Style No. 21 cap; buttoned front, full sleeve shirt, with one letter only sewed on chest; padded pants, web belt, plain or striped stockings. Club price, \$1.00 per suit.

The No. 35 Amateur Special Base Ball Shoe, made of good quality calfskin, hand sewed, is a serviceable and neat appearing shoe, \$3.50 per pair. The Spalding Junior No. 37 shoe is made up of a good quality of leather, fitted with heel and toe plates, at \$2.50 per pair.

The No. IH high cut, white canvas, rubber-soled Shoe would give very good satisfaction for playing Playground Ball, price \$1.75 per pair. The No. I, same quality of shoe, except low cut, \$1.50 per pair.

The No. M, high cut, black canvas, rubber-soled Shoe, price \$1.00 per pair. No. K, same grade, except low cut, 85 cents.

The National Amateur Playground Ball Association of the United States has adopted the Spalding Balls, No. 12PB and No. 14PB, as official. These balls are made with horse-hide cover, filled with the best quality of curled hair, and are specially wound, so that, while soft to the feel, they will continue to hold their shape after considerable use. The price of these balls is \$1.00 each.

The Spalding No. 0 Bat, made of second growth timber, wrapped handle, 50 cents each; the Spalding No. 2 Bat, 40 cents each; are specially adapted for Playground Ball use. Also, the No. 3 rubber Home Plate; price 75 cents.

The Spalding No. 1 Sheepskin Knee Protector is very essential for a Playground Ball player, especially for the infielders; price 75 cents per pair.

The No. 12PX Jersey, in a variety of colors, will make a serviceable and neat appearing garment to wear under the ball shirt; price \$3.00 each.

The No. 5 Bike Elastic Supporter, or the Morton Supporter, should be worn by all players.

OFFICIAL RULES FOR ALL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The following list contains the Group and the Number of the book of Spalding's Athletic Library in which the rules wanted are contained. See front pages of book for complete list of Spalding's Athletic Library.

EVENT.	Group	No.	EVENT.	Group	No.
All-Round Athletic Cham- pionship	12	182	Lawn Bowls.....	11	207
A. A. U. Athletic Rules	12	311	Lawn Games.....	11	188
A. A. U. Boxing Rules	12	311	Lawn Tennis.....	4	4
A. A. U. Gymnastic Rules..	12	311	Obstacle Races.....	12	55
A. A. U. Water Polo Rules.	12	311	Olympic Game Events—Mar- athon Race, Stone Throw- ing with Impetus, Spear Throwing, Hellenic Method of Throwing Discus, Dis- cus, Greek Style for Youths	12	55
A. A. U. Wrestling Rules...	12	311	Pigeon Flying.....	12	55
Archery	11	248	Pin Ball	12	55
Badminton.....	11	188	Playground Ball.....	1	306
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GUARANTEES
QUALITY

Spalding "Playground" Balls



THE NATIONAL
PLAYGROUND
BALL ASSOCIA-
TION OF AMERICA
has adopted the

SPALDING BALLS

No. 12PB and No. 14PB

as official. These are made with horse hide cover and are specially wound, so that, while soft to the feel, they will continue to hold their shape after considerable use.

12-inch "Official" Playground Ball

The 12-inch ball is used where there is a large playing space, and makes an ideal ball for general recreation purposes and for games at picnics, outings, etc., where the players, on account of lack of experience or practice, might not wish to use a hard ball.

Guaranteed to last a game. No. 12PB. Each, **\$1.00**

14-inch "Official" Playground Ball

The 14-inch ball is used where the playing space is limited in size. As the ball cannot be batted very far, it is possible, by using the large size, to improvise ball grounds in a space that would be simply out of the question for the ordinary game. Guaranteed to last a game.

No. 14PB. Each, **\$1.00**

9-inch Playground Ball

This ball is used on many of the municipal playgrounds, where on account of the youth of the players, the larger sizes would not be suitable. No. 9PB. Each, **\$1.00**

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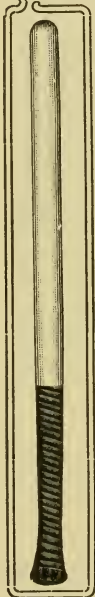
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SPALDING PLAYGROUND BALL BATS



Spalding Regulation Bats.
Made of selected second
growth hickory in the best
models. Handle wrapped with
electric tape to prevent slip-
ping.

No. **0**. Bat. ³. Each, **50c**.

Spalding Regulation Bat.
Same as No. 0, except handle
and end not wrapped.

No. **2**. Bat. . Each, **40c**.

Spalding Catchers' Protector

Well padded. Straps to go over
shoulders and around waist.



No. **1 A**. Catchers' Protector. Each, **\$2.00**

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Spalding Bases



Canvas Bases, 10-ounce duck unfilled.

No. 1. Set of 3, **\$2.50**

Canvas Bases, 8-ounce duck unfilled.

No. 2. Set of 3, **\$2.00**

No. 3. Rubber Home Plate. . Each, **75c.**

Spalding Knee Protector

Heavily padded with sheepskin. It prevents
bruised knee caps.

No. 1. Per Pair, **75c.**

Send for Spalding's handsomely illustrated catalogue of all athletic sports. Mailed free to any address.

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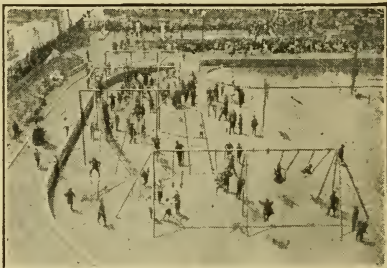
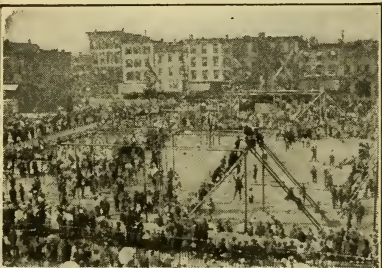


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QUALITY.

Spalding All-Steel Playground Apparatus

Acknowledged as the Standard. Specified and purchased by practically all
Municipal Park and Playground Commissions in America.



SPALDING PLAYGROUND APPARATUS IS USED IN

Alameda, Cal.
Allegheny, Pa.
Ashburnham, Mass.
Baltimore, Md.
Bayonne, N. J.
Bloomfield, N. J.
Boston, Mass.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Catskill, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland, O.
Dallas, Texas

Dayton, O.
Denver, Col.
Dongan Hills, N. Y.
East Orange, N. J.
Forest Park, Md.
Fl. Plain, N. Y.
Fl. Wayne, Ind.
Galesburg, Ill.
Geneva, N. Y.
Greeley, Col.
Hamilton, Ontario, Can.
Havana, Cuba
Hoboken, N. J.
Jersey City, N. J.
Kansas City, Mo.

Kentfield, Cal.
Lancaster, Pa.
Leavenworth, Kan.
Lexington, Ind.
Lockhart, Ala.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Lowell, Mass.
Lynn, Mass.
Madison, N. J.
Melrose Mass.
Meridian, Miss.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Morristown, N. J.
Nashville, Tenn.

Naugatuck, Ct.
Newark, N. J.
New Brunswick, N. J.
New Haven, Ct.
New London, Ct.
New Paltz, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.
Oakland, Cal.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Pasadena, Cal.
Passaic, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Pittsburg, Pa.
Pocatello, Idaho
Polk, Pa.
Portland, Me.
Portland, Ore.
Porto Barrios, S. Am.
Pueblo, Col.
Reading, Pa.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rye, N. Y.
Sag Harbor, N. Y.
San Jose, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
Springfield, Mass.

Somerville, Mass.
St. Louis, Mo
Summit, N. J.
Utica, N. Y.
Walla Walla, Wash.
Washington, D. C.
Watertown, Mass.
Watervliet, N. Y.
Westfield, Mass.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Winipeg, Man., Can.
Winthrop, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Ypsilanti, Mich.



Correspondence Invited.

Special Plans and Estimates on Request.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., Inc.

**Gymnasium and Playground Contract Department
CHICOPEE, MASS.**

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SPALDING **Gymnasium Apparatus**

MANY years' experience is behind Spalding Gymnasium Apparatus. The most thoroughly equipped and largest plant of its kind in the world makes possible the highest grade of apparatus at the lowest cost of manufacture.

Apparatus of the highest grade—Spalding—insures safety to the users, saves the necessity of constant supervision of parts, gives freedom from worry and adds valuable time to the day's programme, does not "eat its head off" in repairs, gives by its durability many years of added service, and proves itself a valuable investment.

Every piece of Spalding apparatus is manufactured and sold under the Spalding Guarantee, and the Spalding Guarantee for 30 years has meant something.

To those contemplating the purchase of Gymnasium Apparatus we solicit a careful comparison of quality. The quality of apparatus selected is a potential factor in the success of the gymnasium.

We will be glad to prepare plans and submit suggestions for college, playground or private equipments. Our experience, knowledge and facilities are freely offered to anyone interested.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., Inc.
Gymnasium Contract Department **CHICOPEE, MASS.**

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SPALDING Boys' Athletic SUITS

Combination prices will be
quoted on One or more suits
as specified.



No. 1B SUIT —Consisting of		Retail
No. 6E Shirt.	.	\$.50
No. 6 Running Pants.	.	.35
No. K Shoes.	.	.85
No. 3JB Sweater (any stock color)	.	3.50
Price, if separate articles composing outfit are purchased singly.		\$ 5.20

Combination Price **\$4.45**

Striping pants down sides or around waist, 20c. pair extra

No. 2B SUIT —Consisting of		Retail
No. 6E Shirt.	.	\$.50
No. 6 Running Pants.	.	.35
No. K Shoes.	.	.85
No. 1 Bathrobe.	.	2.50
Price, if separate articles composing outfit are purchased singly.		\$ 4.20

Combination Price **\$3.70**

Striping pants down sides or around waist, 20c. pair extra

No. 3B SUIT —Consisting of		Retail
No. 6E Shirt.	.	\$.50
No. 4 Running Pants.	.	.50
No. 12 Running Shoes, sizes 1 to 6, with spikes for outdoor running.	.	2.50
No. 3JB Sweater (any stock color)	.	3.50
Price, if separate articles composing outfit are purchased singly.		\$ 7.00

Combination Price **\$6.00**

Striping pants down sides or around waist, 20c. pair extra

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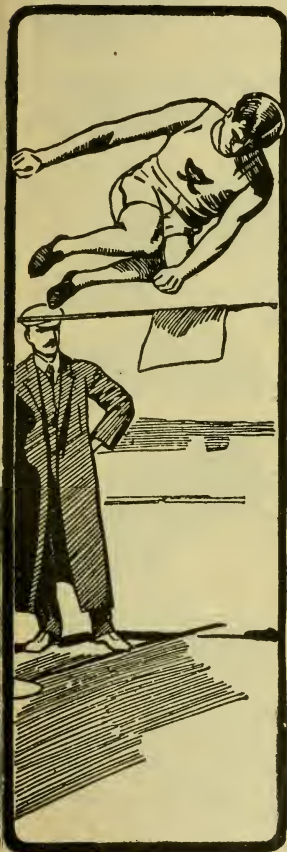
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SPALDING

Boys' Athletic SUITS

Combination prices will be quoted
on One or more suits as specified.



No. 4B SUIT—Consisting of

No. 6E Shirt.	Retail
No. 4 Running Pants.	\$.50
No. 114 Leather Running Shoes,	.50
sizes 1 to 6, rubber soles, no	
spikes, for indoor running.	2.50
No. 3JB Sweater (any stock color)	3.50
Price, if separate articles composing outfit are	
purchased singly.	\$7.00

Combination Price . . . **\$6.00**

Striping pants down sides or around waist, 20c. pair extra

No. 5B SUIT—Consisting of

No. 6E Shirt.	Retail
No. 4 Running Pants.	\$.50
No. 12 Running Shoes, with spikes,	.50
for outdoor running.	2.50
No. 1 Bathrobe.	2.50
Price, if separate articles composing outfit are	
purchased singly.	\$6.00

Combination Price . . . **\$5.40**

Striping pants down sides or around waist, 20c. pair extra

No. 6B SUIT—Consisting of

No. 6E Shirt.	Retail
No. 4 Running Pants.	\$.50
No. 114 Leather Running Shoes,	.50
rubber soles, no spikes; indoor use.	2.50
No. 1 Bathrobe.	2.50
Price, if separate articles composing outfit are	
purchased singly.	\$6.00

Combination Price . . . **\$5.40**

Striping pants down sides or around waist, 20c. pair extra

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Spalding Running Shoes

No. 2-0. This Running Shoe is made of the finest Kangaroo leather; extremely light and glove fitting. Best English steel spikes firmly riveted on.

Per pair, \$6.00

No. 10. Finest Calfskin Running Shoe; light weight, hand made, six spikes.

Per pair, \$5.00

No. 11T. Calfskin, machine made, solid leather tap sole holds spikes firmly in place.

Per pair, \$4.00

No. 11. Calfskin, machine made

Per pair, \$3.00

Juvenile Running Shoes

No. 12. Outdoor Leather Running Shoes, complete with spikes, in sizes 12 to 5 only.

Per pair, \$2.50

No. 115. Indoor Leather Running Shoes, without spikes, in boys' sizes, 12 to 5 inclusive, only

Pair, \$2.00

Indoor Running Shoes

With or Without Spikes

No. 111. Fine leather, rubber tipped sole, with spikes.

Per pair, \$4.00

No. 112. Leather shoe, special corrugated rubber tap sole, no spikes.

\$3.00

No. 114. Leather shoe, rubber tipped, no spikes.

\$2.50

Indoor Jumping Shoes

With or Without Spikes

No. 210. Hand made, best leather, rubber soles.

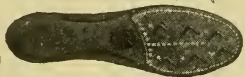
\$5.00



No. 2-0



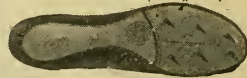
No. 11T



No. 111



No. 10



No. 11



No. 210



Protection for Running Shoe Spikes



No. N. Thick wood, shaped and perforated to accomodate spikes

Per pair 50c.

Spalding Special Grips With Elastic



No. 2. Best quality cork with elastic bands.

Pair. 20c.

No. 1. Athletic Grips

Selected cork, shaped to fit hollow of hand. Pair. 15c.

Chamois Pushers

No. 5. Fine chamois skin and used with running, walking, jumping and other athletic shoes.

Pair, 25c.



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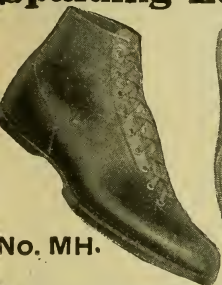


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Spalding Long Distance Running Shoes



No. MH.

No. MH. High cut. Corrugated tap rubber sole and cushioned leather heel; special quality black leather uppers. Full finished inside so as not to hurt the feet in a long race. Hand sewed. Pair, \$5.00

MARATHON
"Magadon"



Made to stand up under unusual conditions—bad roads, rough, hilly and uneven, macadam, dirt, asphalt, brick or wood. Made after suggestions of men who are competing in long distance races continually under every conceivable condition.



No. MO

No. MO. Low cut. Corrugated tap rubber sole and cushioned leather heel; special quality black leather uppers. Full finished inside so as not to hurt the feet in a long race. Hand sewed. Pair, \$5.00

Built to win. The same models as used by many of the competitors in the famous **MARATHON** races at the 1908 Olympic Games, London, and in the most important distance races in this country since then.

Spalding Cross Country, Jumping and Hurdling Shoes



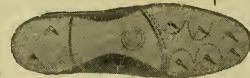
No. 14C



No. 14C. Cross Country Shoe, finest Kangaroo leather; low broad heel, flexible shank, hand sewed, six spikes on sole; with or without spikes on heel. Per pair, \$6.00



No. 14H



No. 14H. Jumping and Hurdling Shoe; fine Kangaroo leather, hand-made, specially stiffened sole; spikes in heel placed according to latest ideas to assist jumper. Pair, \$6.00



No. 14J



No. 14J. Calfskin Jumping Shoe, partly machine-made; low broad heel; spikes correctly placed. Satisfactory quality and very durable. Per pair, \$4.50

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Spalding

Patent Combination Swimming Suit

Best quality worsted. Furnished in solid color only. Black, Navy Blue and Gray. Shirt has combination supporter. Arm holes extra large and fastens to trunks at side with invisible catches, making a tight fitting neat combination. White canvas belt with adjustable



Trunks of No. 3R



buckle forms part of Shirt of No. 3R trunks, no drawing tape to knot or break. Pocket for change, etc., inside of trunks. A thoroughly up-to-date and comfortable swimming suit. No. 3R. Suit, \$5.00

Expert Racing and Swimming Suits

No. 2R. Mercerized cotton, Navy Blue, silky finish, and sheds water readily; buttons over shoulders. Suit, \$2.00
No. 1R. Cotton, Navy Blue, light in weight, snug fitting. Buttons over shoulders. Suit, \$1.00



No. 3R



No. 2R

Spalding One-Piece Bathing Suits

No. 743. Men's sizes, 32 to 44 inch chest; fancy stripes; button in front
No. 521B. Boys' sizes, 24 to 32 inch chest; fancy stripes; button in front:
No. 50. Sleeveless, cotton; solid Navy Blue; button at shoulders.

SUIT
75c.
50c.
75c.

Spalding Worsted Bathing Trunks



No. 1. Worsted, full fashioned, best quality in Navy, Black, White and Maroon. \$2.50
No. 2. Cut worsted, in Navy and Black. \$1.25

Flannel Bathing Knee Pants

No. F. Good quality Gray or Navy flannel knee pants; fly front; belt loops. Loose fitting and just the thing for those who dislike bathing tights. \$2.00

Cotton Bathing Trunks

No. 601. Navy Blue Red or White stripes. Per pair, 50c.
No. 602. Solid Navy Blue. Per pair, 35c.
No. 603. Fancy stripes. Per pair, 25c.

Spalding Bathing Slippers

No. 13. White canvas. With soles to give protection to the feet. Any Size. Per pair, 50c.



Spalding Waterproof Canvas Bag



No. 1. Made of canvas, lined with rubber, and thoroughly waterproof. Each, \$1.00

Official Association Water Polo Cap

No. WPC. Used to distinguish swimmers in match races, the caps being made in a variety of colors. Also add interest to water polo games by enabling spectators to pick out easily the players on opposing teams. Each, \$1.00



Everfloat

Swimming Collars and Jackets



PATENTED Solid Blocks



Surf Riding with Inflated Collar.



Inflated Style Ready for Use.

No. E. An inflated collar, made with waterproof canvas outer cover, and fine quality rubber inner tube for inflation. Complete with canvas straps to go under arms and over shoulders. A most reliable, simple and quickly adjusted swimming collar and life preserver. Can be used also as boat seat, etc. Inflated Collar. Each, \$3.00

No. N. This jacket is filled with solid blocks of indurated fibre, more buoyant and reliable than ordinary cork jackets. Complete with canvas straps to go under arms and over shoulders. Solid Jacket. Each, \$3.00

Spalding Cork Swimming Jackets and Collars These jackets and collars are covered with a close woven waterproof canvas and stuffed with ground cork. No. 1. Jacket for adults, weight 2½ lbs. Ea., \$2.00
No. 2. Jacket for children, weight 1½ lbs. Ea., \$1.75 | No. 3. Collars for adults or children. 1.00

Ayyad's Water Wings No. 1. Plain white. Each, 25c. | No. 2. Variegated colors. Each, 35c.

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Spalding Two Piece Bathing Suits

ALL STYLES FURNISHED IN SIZES 28 TO 44 INCH CHEST MEASUREMENT



No. 606



No. 608



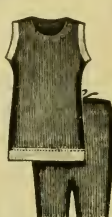
No. 28



No. 396



No. 396B



No. 195

No. 605. Sleeveless, cotton, Navy Blue. Suit, **75c.**

No. 606. Sleeveless, cotton, in Navy Blue, with either Red or White trimmings on shirt; plain pants. Per suit, **\$1.00**

No. 608. Sleeveless, finest quality cotton, trimmed pants and shirts. Colors: Navy and Red or Navy and White only. Per suit, **\$1.25**

No. 28. Quarter sleeve, cotton, fashioned, mercerized silk trimming in following colors only: Navy trimmed Red; Navy trimmed White. Suit, **\$1.50**

No. 600. Fine quality cut worsted, in plain Navy, Black or Maroon; sleeveless style. Per suit, **\$3.00**

No. 601. Fine quality cut worsted in plain Navy, Black and Maroon; quarter sleeve. Suit **\$3.25**

No. 396. Sleeveless, fine quality worsted, with plain pants, either Black or Navy Blue, and shirt striped two inches each color alternately in following combinations: Red and Black, Red and White, Navy and Red, Black and Orange, Cardinal and Gray, Royal Blue and White, Maroon and White. Per suit, **\$3.50**

No. 396B. Sleeveless, fine quality worsted, with plain pants, either Black or Navy Blue, and shirt with 4-inch stripe around body in following combinations: Navy and White, Black and Orange, Black and Red, Gray and Cardinal. Per suit, **\$3.50**

No. 195. Sleeveless, fancy worsted, with attractive striping on shirt and pants in following colors: Black trimmed Red; Navy trimmed Gray; Gray trimmed Navy; Navy trimmed White. Suit, **\$3.50**

No. 614. Quarter sleeve, fine quality worsted, striping on shirt and pants in following colors only: Navy trimmed Gray; Navy trimmed White; Gray trimmed Navy; Navy trimmed Red. Per suit, **\$3.75**

No. 196. "V" Neck, sleeveless, fancy worsted, with striping on shirt and pants in following colors only: Black trimmed Red; Navy trimmed Gray; Gray trimmed Navy; Navy trimmed White. Suit, **\$4.00**

No. 110. Sleeveless, worsted, full fashioned, best quality, Navy, Black or Maroon. Suit, **\$5.00**

No. 111. Quarter sleeve, striped worsted, same quality as No. 110, in following colors only: Maroon trimmed White; Black trimmed Orange; Navy trimmed white. Per suit, **\$5.50**

No. 95. "V" Neck, sleeveless, light weight sweater yarn, solid colors; trimmings of different color in following combinations: Gray and Navy, Navy and White, Black and Light Blue. Per suit, **\$5.50**

No. 295. Sleeveless, extra quality fashioned worsted, with attractive striping on shirt and pants in following colors: Gray trimmed Navy; Navy trimmed Gray; Navy trimmed White. Per suit, **\$6.00**



No. 614



No. 196



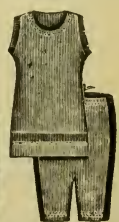
No. 110



No. 111



No. 95



No. 295

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The Spalding "OFFICIAL National League" Ball

Is in a class by itself. It has no rival, even in approximate excellence. It has attained a degree of perfection in manufacture where the genius of man seems unable to conceive of any design for its improvement. The Spalding Ball has reached this high stage of development from very modest beginnings. Time was when American boys had to be satisfied with a base ball composed of a slice from a rubber shoe, some yarn from their dad's woolen sock and a cover made of leather bought from the village cobbler and deftly wrapped and sewed on by their patient mother, after her day's work was done. But that time is no more; for, whatever may be true of the doughnuts and pies that "mother used to make,"—and we all remember how good they were—the home-made creations of our maternal ancestry in the base ball line had to give way when the house of A. G. Spalding & Bros. entered that field, and long ago the **Spalding "Official National League" Ball** distanced all competition in the race for popular supremacy.

The game of base ball has become our National Game because its integrity has been preserved through many years. For identically the same reason, the **Spalding "Official National League" Ball** has won its place in the high esteem of all devotees of the sport. Like the game in which it is used, its integrity is above suspicion.

It is well for the youth of America to learn the lesson that while the cheapest things are very seldom the best things, the best are always the cheapest in the end. The price of the genuine **Spalding "Official National League" Ball** is **\$1.25** each—no more and no less. The market abounds with so-called "League Balls," all listed at \$1.25 each, for the sole purpose of deceiving the purchaser and enabling the "just as good" dealer to work the discount scheme on the boy who is not posted.

This is the reason why bright boys always insist upon the Spalding Ball and decline to accept any substitute. To many parents, a ball is a ball; but to the American lad who knows, only a Spalding Ball is the genuine and Official Ball of the game, and substitution of "something equally as good" does not go with him, for he has learned that to become a good ball player and get the greatest pleasure out of the game, he must use the same ball that all the leading professional players use—and this is the **Spalding "Official National League" Ball**.

A stylized, cursive signature of "A. G. Spalding & Bros." in dark ink, positioned at the bottom right of the advertisement.

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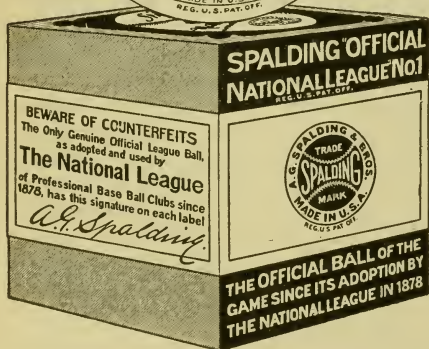
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QUALITY



Spalding "Official National League" Ball

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



Official Ball
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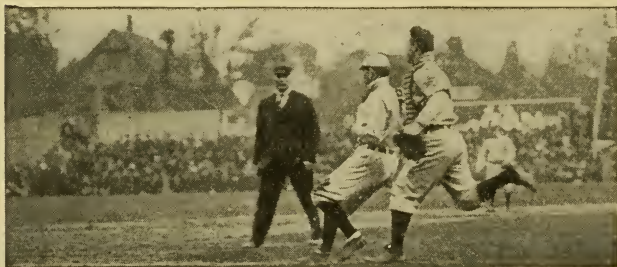


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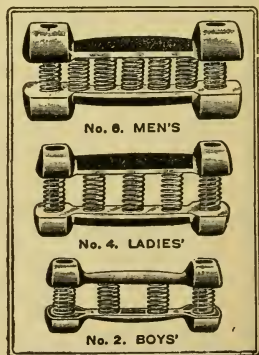
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Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that, ten years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures his supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer under a restricted retail price arrangement by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

FIRST—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods, and the same fixed prices to everybody.

SECOND—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are required to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

Positively, nobody; not even officers, managers, salesmen or other employes of A. G. Spalding & Bros., or any of their relatives or personal friends, can buy Spalding Athletic Goods at a discount from the regular catalogue prices.

This, briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past ten years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By

A. G. Spalding

PRESIDENT.

Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation "**Standard**" is thereby conceded to be the Criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is **guaranteed** by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-three years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

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